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WHAT THE SOLDIER THINKS

NUMBER TWO, AUGUST, 1943

Quarterly Report, with
Charts, of Research Studies
Indicating the Attitudes,
Prejudices and Desires of
American Troops



SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION
RESEARCH BRANCH

ARMY SERVICE FORCES, WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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**ARMY SERVICE FORCES, WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

August, 1943

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WAR DEPARTMENT

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN REPLY
REFER TO SPSPX 330.11
(15 Jul 43)

15 July 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY SERVICE FORCES:

**Subject: Quarterly report to the Chief of Staff
on factors relating to morale.**

1. This report summarizes some major aspects of recent studies on the attitudes and interests of troops. These studies are based on the statistical analysis of replies made anonymously to questions asked of thousands of soldiers, here and abroad. In the field covered, such factual evidence is more representative, and therefore more generally applicable, than the personal impressions of even the most experienced observer.

2. Our studies indicate the satisfaction of troops with many physical factors generally related to morale. The men like their food; they are appreciative of the medical services; they appreciate their technical training. The picture is not so favorable with respect to factors less tangible but equally important to morale.

3. The first section of the report shows the attitudes of the men toward their role as soldiers. Here we find that only two men out of five feel that they would be more useful as soldiers than as civilian war workers. Men with doubts about the War or about our Allies are more likely to prefer the role of civilian war worker. This reluctance to be soldiers is greatly accentuated among those who are married, older, and those who are classified as limited service. The general picture is made worse by the discovery that the longer a private has been in the service, the less he believes he can contribute more as a soldier than as a civilian war worker. Perhaps even more disturbing is the evidence that the longer men are in the service the less is their pride in their outfits.

4. Such attitudes may well be a handicap to training and to efficiency in combat. These studies indicate the need for unremitting effort to impart to the men a pride in their service, a sense of personal participation, and a belief in the cause for which they are fighting. This effort will be most effective if special attention is given to the older, married, and limited service men.

5. The fact that the great majority of men A.W.O.L. are found at the lower educational levels suggests that the Command may desire to acquaint itself more fully with the special problems of the men with low education and make clear to them the penalties involved for being A.W.O.L. and the reasons for the necessary discipline.

6. The second section of the report deals with general problems of the soldier.

a. The favorable reaction of the men to Army technical schools is highly satisfactory, and a gratifying number are assigned to jobs which make use of this special training.

b. The attitudes of our troops towards our Allies in this War must necessarily reflect a carry-over from civilian attitudes. Yet proper attitudes toward our Allies are essential to team-work in the War, and it is evident from these studies that only the constant effort of the Command can improve these attitudes and keep them from deteriorating.

F. H. Osborn

F. H. OSBORN,
Brigadier General,
Director,
SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
How the Studies Are Made	6
Where Studies Have Been Made	7
 PART I. THE SOLDIER LOOKS AT HIS SOLDIER ROLE	 9
 PART II. SPECIAL STUDIES OF SOLDIER ATTITUDES	
1. Attitudes toward Noncommissioned Officers	41
2. Job Satisfaction and the Utilization of Skills.	47
3. Attitudes of Negro Soldiers	55
4. Health and Food	61
5. The Off-duty Life of the Soldier.	65
6. Attitudes toward Our Allies	79
 SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS	
A. Measuring the Effectiveness of Informational Motion Pictures	87
B. Who is the American Soldier?.	105

HOW THE STUDIES ARE MADE

The staff of the Research Branch of the Special Service Division is composed of Army officers who are specialists in this field, together with a number of civilians from leading universities and from commercial life.

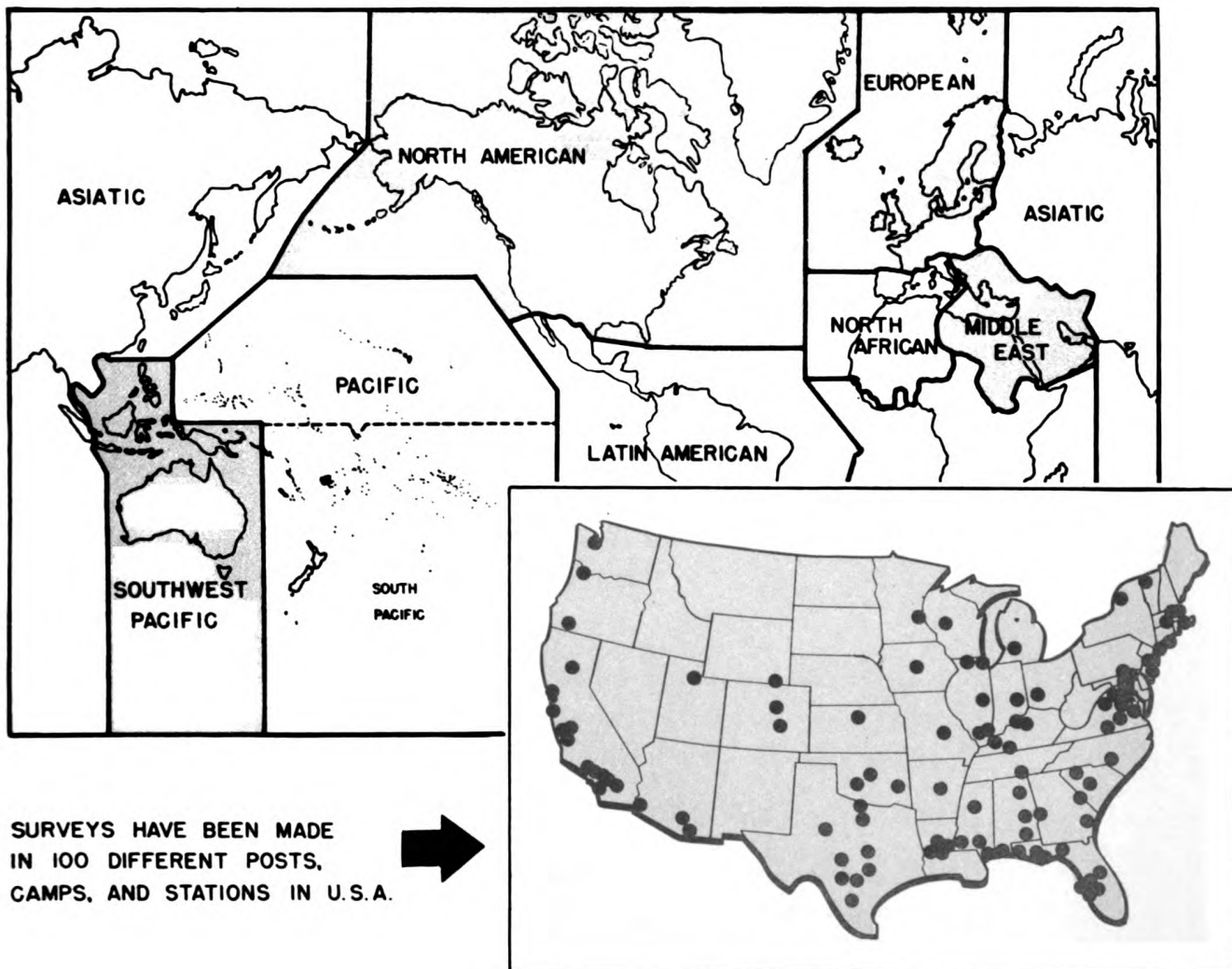
Techniques have been developed, tested and adjusted to fit the Army's problems.

The basic steps in conducting a study are as follows:

1. The questionnaire is prepared in consultation with the War Department Branches immediately concerned. All details are worked out in advance.
2. The questionnaire is pre-tested on smaller groups to make certain that the questions are meaningful and understandable to the enlisted men.
3. The project is cleared for action with the Commands in which the study is to be made.
4. The number of men to be surveyed is set sufficiently large to insure statistically reliable findings.
5. The men to be surveyed are selected to insure as true a cross-section as possible.
6. The men are assembled in class rooms or mess halls, where they themselves--in absolute anonymity--fill in their questionnaires. No officers are present, the classes being conducted by trained enlisted men. The questionnaires bear no names, serial numbers, or other personal identification. Ordinarily, illiterates or men of very low intelligence are interviewed personally by trained enlisted men.

Other techniques, of course, are employed from time to time to fit special needs.

WHERE SURVEYS HAVE BEEN MADE



PART I.

THE SOLDIER LOOKS AT HIS
SOLDIER ROLE

Representative cross-sections of thousands of troops, here and abroad, have been asked the question:

"If it were up to you to choose, do you think you could do more for your country as a soldier or as a worker in a war job?"

How the men answer this question and related questions, how different kinds of men differ in their attitudes--is shown in the pages following.

This material is basic for developing the Information Program of the Special Service Division. It may also have implications for other branches of the Army.

SOLDIER OR WAR WORKER?

In the United States, 39 per cent of all the enlisted men think they can do more for their country as soldiers than as war workers.

In the Middle East Command, soldiers stationed along the Mediterranean from the Nile delta to Tunisia have much the same attitude as those at home. Forty-eight per cent of the men attached to bomber and fighter squadrons and 37 per cent of the service troops in this area are convinced of the greater usefulness of their work as soldiers.

What is the significance of such responses?

When a man is drawn from civilian life, with skills in demand and wartime wages high, he is making a sacrifice in accepting Army discipline, Army pay, and Army danger. Some men who say that they are less useful as soldiers than as war workers may be expressing a fact, without implying lack of zeal for the war. Such men may, however, be no less a problem to the Army than the soldiers who lack enthusiasm for the war.

But--as the next pages show--the average soldier who rates his soldier role as less useful than a civilian role in a war job is more likely than other men to be...

- ...apathetic about the war
- ...distrustful of our Allies
- ...not desirous of going overseas
- ...not very proud of his company, battery or squadron
- ...not desirous of a fighting job if he goes overseas

LESS THAN HALF of the enlisted men believe that they could serve better as SOLDIERS

QUESTION. . . . If it were up to you to choose, do
you think you could do more for your country as
a soldier or as a worker in a war job ?

TROOPS IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

PERCENTAGE WHO ANSWER

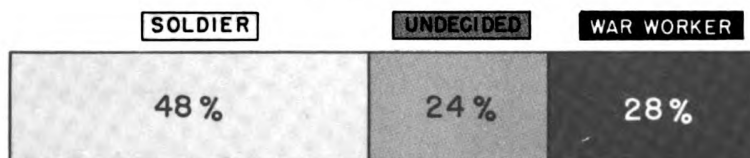


TROOPS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

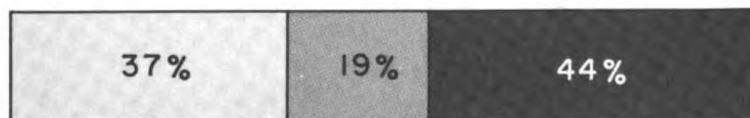


PERCENTAGE WHO ANSWER

Troops attached to
fighter and bomber groups



Service troops



MEN WITH DOUBTS ABOUT THE WAR AND OUR ALLIES ARE LEAST LIKELY TO PREFER A SOLDIER ROLE



" THIS WAR IS AS MUCH MY AFFAIR AS ANYBODY'S "

Among men who HAVE DOUBTS think they are more useful
as SOLDIERS

Among men who BELIEVE IT . . . 43% . . . think they are more useful
as SOLDIERS

" WE SHOULD KEEP ON FIGHTING UNTIL ENEMIES ARE CRUSHED EVEN IF THEY OFFER TO GIVE UP COUNTRIES TAKEN OVER "

Among men who would be willing,
with this offer, to TALK PEACE NOW . . . think they are more useful
as SOLDIERS

Among men who think we should
keep on FIGHTING UNTIL ENEMIES
ARE CRUSHED . . . 45% . . . think they are more useful
as SOLDIERS

" HAVE FAITH IN ALLIES "

Among men who DISTRUST ENGLAND
and RUSSIA think they are more useful
as SOLDIERS

Among men who have more
FAITH in these Allies . . . 46% . . . think they are more useful
as SOLDIERS

NOTE: Figures are based on representative cross-sections of white enlisted men except for the data shown under "Have Faith In Allies". Here the figures are based on men in a replacement training center only, these being the only recent data available.

QUESTION *If it were up to you to choose, do you think you could do more for your country as a soldier or as a worker in a war job?*

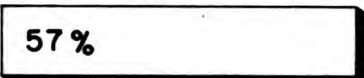
" PREFER OVERSEAS DUTY "

Among men who do NOT  think they are more useful
prefer it as SOLDIERS

Among men who DO  think they are more useful
prefer it as SOLDIERS

" PREFER ACTUAL FIGHTING JOB IF SENT OVERSEAS "

Among men who do NOT  think they are more useful
prefer it as SOLDIERS

Among men who DO  think they are more useful
prefer it as SOLDIERS

" FEEL PROUD OF COMPANY, BATTERY, OR SQUADRON "

Among men who are NOT  think they are more useful
very proud as SOLDIERS

Among men who ARE  think they are more useful
very proud as SOLDIERS

WHAT KIND OF MEN ARE UNCONVINCED OF THE GREATER USEFULNESS OF THEIR SOLDIER ROLE? HOW DO THEY COMPARE -- BY RACE? BY AGE? MARITAL CONDITION? EDUCATION? HOW DOES LENGTH OF TIME IN THE ARMY AFFECT THEM? BRANCH OF SERVICE? PROMOTION? THE PAGES FOLLOWING DISCUSS THESE QUESTIONS.

DO NEGRO ENLISTED MEN ACCEPT THEIR SOLDIER ROLE?

Only 27 per cent of the Negro enlisted men in the United States think they can be more useful to their country as soldiers than as war workers. This compares with 40 per cent of the white enlisted men.

Negro soldiers have been divided into three groups according to the answers to three questions on the fairness of treatment of Negroes in the Army.

1. One group consists of Negroes with the most favorable attitude toward Army fairness. Men in this group--a fifth of all Negro soldiers--say the Army is fair to Negroes on each of the three questions. **Thirty-nine per cent of the men in this group--almost the same proportion as among whites--say that they are more useful to their country as soldiers than as war workers.**

2. The second group consists of men who say the Army is unfair to Negroes on one or two of the three questions. Three-fifths of the Negroes are in this group. **Twenty-five per cent of the men in this group feel they are more useful as soldiers than as war workers.**

3. The third group, containing a fifth of the Negro soldiers, says the Army is unfair on all three questions. **Only twenty-one per cent of the Negroes in this group feel they can serve their country best as soldiers.**

* * *

Because Negro attitudes are influenced by special conditions, the pages following deal with attitudes of white soldiers, except where otherwise specified.

NEGROES ARE LESS CONVINCED THAN WHITES OF SOLDIER USEFULNESS

QUESTION..... If it were up to you to choose, do you think you could do more for your country as a soldier or as a worker in a war job?

PERCENTAGE WHO WOULD RATHER BE SOLDIERS

White soldiers

40%

Negro soldiers

27%

EXCEPT those Negroes who feel best about fairness of racial treatment in the Army

PERCENTAGE WHO WOULD RATHER BE SOLDIERS

Negroes most inclined to think Negroes are TREATED FAIRLY in the Army

39%

Negroes with MIXED attitudes on fairness of treatment

25%

Negroes most inclined to think that Negroes are TREATED UNFAIRLY in the Army

21%

SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF OLDER AND MARRIED MEN

Among the men most likely to feel that they could be more useful as civilian war workers than as soldiers are:

1. The men of thirty and over, whether married or not
2. The younger men who left wives behind when they entered the Army

One-fourth of all enlisted men in the Army were 30 and over as of the spring of 1943. That these men have special physical problems in adjusting to Army life is indicated by a study of six Infantry Divisions in April and May, 1943. Of the men 30 and over, 44 per cent said the physical conditioning program was too tough. By contrast, only 21 per cent of the men 21 to 29 and only 11 per cent of the men under 21 thought it was too tough.

The Special Service Division gave a series of physical proficiency tests to a group of filler replacements about to go overseas from a staging area in April, 1943.

Among men aged 30 and over about two-thirds failed to meet minimum standards of physical proficiency; among those under 30, less than half failed to meet minimum standards.

A fifth of the enlisted men in the United States in the spring of 1943 were married before enlistment or induction. Another tenth married after entering the Army. The latter do not, however, contribute the same morale problem as those who left behind wives and, in some cases, children when joining. Men married after entering the Army are about as likely as single men to recognize their usefulness in the soldier role.

The men under 30, unmarried when entering the Army, are studied in more detail in the next few pages.

OLDER AND MARRIED MEN LEAST LIKELY TO PREFER SOLDIER ROLE

QUESTION... If it were up to you to choose, do you think you could do more for your country as a soldier or as a worker in a war job?

**MEN WHO ARE
30 YEARS OLD
OR OVER**

**PERCENTAGE WHO WOULD
RATHER BE SOLDIERS**

*Married before
joining Army*



27 %

*Single before
joining Army §*



28 %

**MEN WHO ARE
UNDER 30 YEARS OLD**

*Married before
joining Army*



31 %

*Single before
joining Army §*



48 %

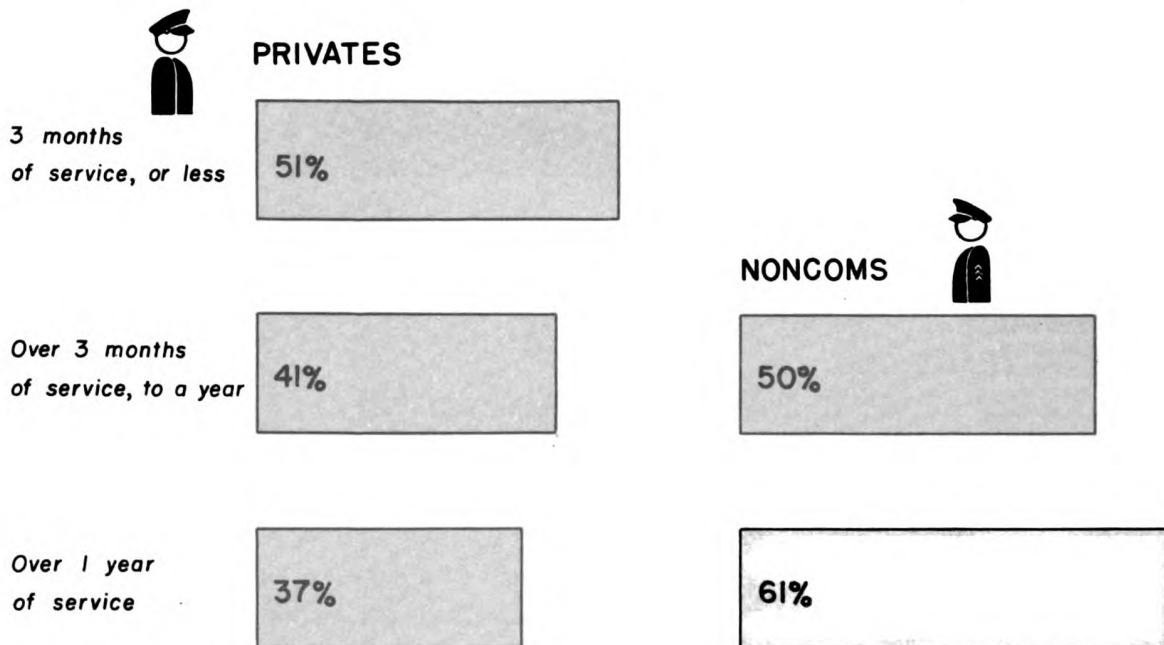
Figures based on white troops in Continental U.S.

§ Including the few men who were widowed or divorced when joining Army.

HOW LENGTH OF TIME IN THE ARMY AFFECTS ATTITUDES TOWARD SOLDIER'S TASK

QUESTION..... If it were up to you to choose, do you think you could do more for your country as a soldier or as a worker in a war job?

PERCENTAGE WHO WOULD RATHER BE SOLDIERS



Figures based on white troops in Continental U.S., under 30 years of age, unmarried when joining the Army.

THE LONGER MEN SERVE AS PRIVATES
THE LESS THEY ARE CONVINCED
OF THE USEFULNESS OF THEIR SOLDIER ROLE §

Among recruits in basic training, 51 per cent think they are more useful as soldiers than civilian war workers. Among privates with over a year of service, only 37 per cent think so.

The noncom pattern is the opposite. The longer noncoms have been in the Army the larger the proportion who think themselves more useful as soldiers.

One should guard against confusing cause and effect. The charts opposite may mean (1) that promotion is a factor in creating and maintaining attitudes healthy for the Army, or (2) that men with healthy attitudes are more likely to be promoted than others. Both may be true to some extent.

In any event, these charts demonstrate that a problem exists --as long as the training a soldier gets in his first year fails to convince him of the importance of his job as a soldier compared with what he thinks he might do as a civilian.

§In order to eliminate confusion with influences traceable to age and marital condition, these data are based only on men under 30 who were unmarried when joining the Army.

PRIDE IN OUTFIT

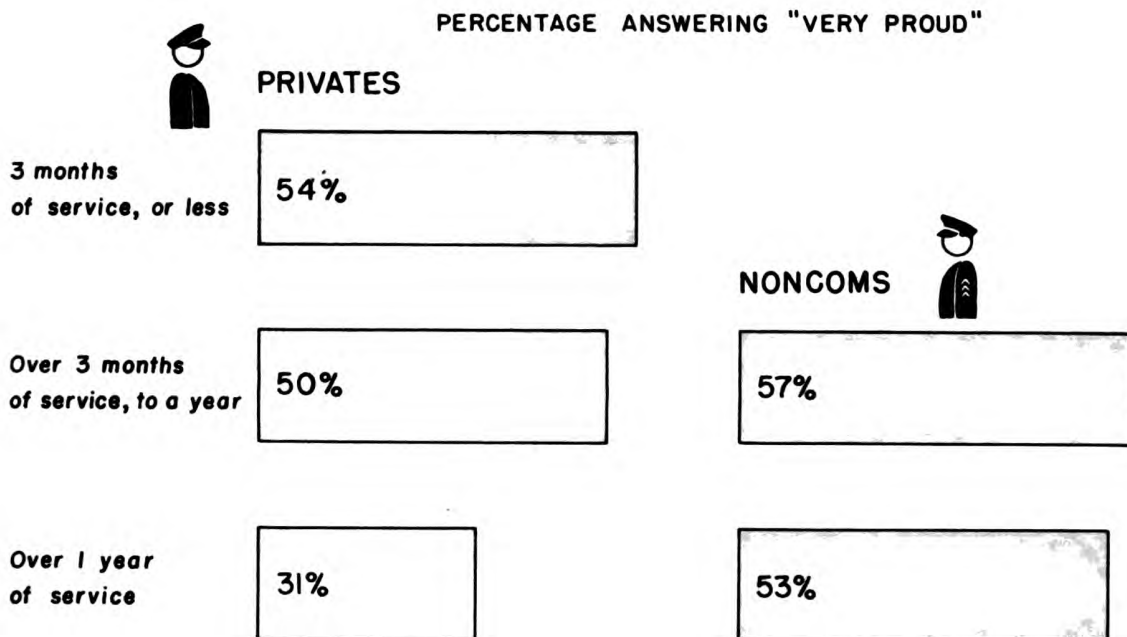
The men who have the most pride in their company, battery, or squadron are also likely to be men who recognize the usefulness of their role as soldiers rather than as civilians in war jobs.

Just as the percentage of men who recognize the importance of their soldier role goes down with increasing length of service as privates, so does pride in company, battery, or squadron. Among noncoms, pride in outfit also decreases slightly with length of service.

Pride in branch of service also plays a part in morale. How men rate their own branches is shown on the following pages.

PRIDE IN OUTFIT IS LOWEST AMONG PRIVATES WITH LONGEST SERVICE

QUESTION. . . . "Do you feel proud of
your Company, Battery or Squadron?"



In order to eliminate confusion with influences traceable to color, age, and marital condition, the data are based on white men under 30, who were unmarried when joining the Army.

ATTITUDES TOWARD BRANCH AND SOLDIER ROLE

Does a liking for his own branch of the Army make a man more favorable to his soldier role?

The answer is No.

Only in the **Air Corps** is a high degree of liking for branch accompanied by a high proportion of men believing they are more useful as soldiers than as war workers.

Excluding the Air Corps, the four branches most liked by their own men are the **Signal Corps**, the **Ordnance Department**, the **Quartermaster Corps** and the **Military Police**.

Not one of these branches is among the top four in terms of the proportion of men favoring a soldier to a civilian war worker assignment.

Preference for the soldier role is highest among combat arms. The top four, excluding Air Corps, are the **Armored Force**, the **Corps of Engineers**, the **Field Artillery** and the **Infantry**.

The low standing of some of the ASF-trained branches in recognition of the importance of their service as soldiers is partly due to the attitudes of limited service men, who are mainly concentrated in these branches. The next step is to look at the attitudes of these limited service men.

BRANCHES MOST LIKED BY THEIR OWN MEN

are LOW in proportion respecting SOLDIER ROLE . . .

. . . EXCEPT AIR CORPS - which is high in both

QUESTION If you had a choice, which one of these branches of the Army would you like to be in?

QUESTION If it were up to you to choose, do you think you could do more for your country as a soldier or as a worker in a war job?

Percentage in each branch who prefer their own branch

Percentage who would rather be soldiers

Air Corps

76%

Air Corps

53%

Signal Corps

46%

Signal Corps

39%

Ordnance

42%

Ordnance

37%

Quartermaster

38%

Quartermaster

37%

Military Police

36%

Military Police

26%

Medical

35%

Medical

40%

Engineers

32%

Engineers

45%

Chemical Warfare

30%

Chemical Warfare

35%

Field Artillery

27%

Field Artillery

44%

Armored Force

26%

Armored Force

46%

Coast Artillery

26%

Coast Artillery

37%

Infantry

11%

Infantry

42%

The five branches ranking highest in each column are denoted by heavier shading of the bars.

LIMITED SERVICE MEN

One in every five of the enlisted men in the Army Service Forces is a limited service man, as contrasted with less than one intwenty in A.A.F. and one in fifty in A.G.F.

The chart opposite shows how the attitudes of the limited service men differ from others. This difference must be taken into account in comparison of attitudes among various arms and services.



A special and important problem exists in convincing the limited service men, through better job placement within the Army and through an adequate program of information, that they are more useful to the country as soldiers than as civilian war workers.

The next section discusses the problem of Army job satisfaction in more detail, for the general service men only.

LIMITED SERVICE MEN in branches trained by A.S.F. LACK ENTHUSIASM for their military job

QUESTION If it were up to you to choose, do you think you could do more for your country as a soldier or as a worker in a war job?

Percentage who would rather be soldiers

PRIVATES



UNMARRIED MEN
UNDER 30

MARRIED MEN AT ALL AGES
AND UNMARRIED MEN 30 AND OVER

General service

49%

26%

Limited service

24%

13%

NONCOMS



General service

58%

49%

Limited service

36%

19%

Figures apply to men in ASF - trained branches with more than three months of service

HOW DESIRE TO CHANGE JOBS IS RELATED TO PREFERENCE FOR SOLDIER ROLE

QUESTION..... If it were up to you to choose, do you think you could do more for your country as a soldier or as a worker in a war job?

AMONG EVERY TWENTY A.S.F. PRIVATES

5 MEN



...want to transfer to
another Army job in A.S.F.

OF SUCH
MEN...

41%

...think they are
more useful as soldiers

7 MEN



...want to transfer to
another Army job in
A.A.F. or A.G.F.

OF SUCH
MEN...

53%

...think they are
more useful as soldiers

4 MEN



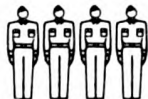
...are undecided

OF SUCH
MEN...

48%

...think they are
more useful as soldiers

4 MEN



...do not want to
transfer to another Army job

OF SUCH
MEN...

53%

...think they are
more useful as soldiers

Figures apply to unmarried white men under 30, qualified for general service.

A.S.F. MEN WHO WANT OTHER A.S.F. JOBS

ARE LEAST IMPRESSED WITH SOLDIER ROLE

The chart opposite is based on privates in ASF-trained branches, after eliminating special problem groups--the married men, the men 30 and over, the limited service men.

It shows a picture of dissatisfaction with Army job assignment and its relationship to attitudes toward the soldier role. Five out of every twenty privates want to transfer to another Army job in A.S.F., seven out of every twenty want to transfer to a job in the A.A.F. or A.G.F., and four are undecided. Only four out of twenty say they do not want to transfer to another Army job.

Among men who want to transfer to other A.S.F. jobs, 41 per cent think they are more useful to their country as soldiers than as civilians.

Among the A.S.F. men who want to transfer to A.A.F. or A.G.F., 53 per cent think they are more useful as soldiers than as civilians. This is just the same proportion as among those who want to stay in their present jobs.

A somewhat similar picture would appear if Army Ground Force privates were charted. Even among A.G.F. unmarried men under 30, qualified for general service, one in five wants to transfer to A.S.F. The A.G.F. men who want to transfer to A.S.F. are much less likely to be convinced of the importance of their soldier role than are the A.G.F. men who want to transfer to A.A.F. or to another job within Ground Forces.

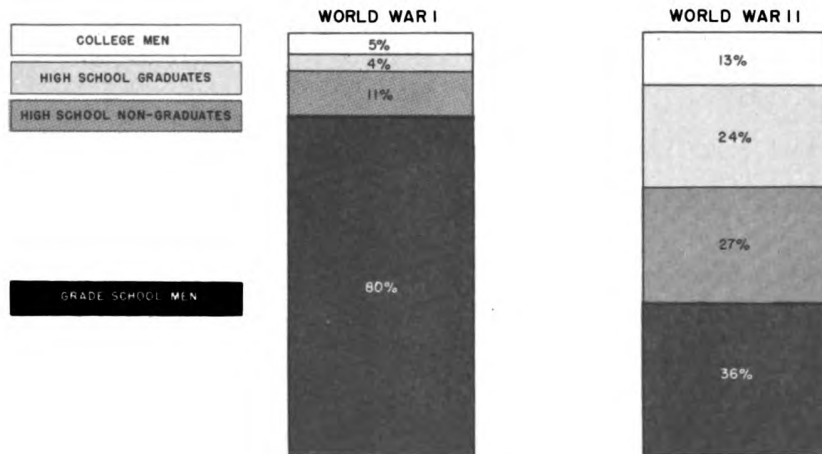
* * *

Since rank and education are factors in job assignment, it is important to note that the same general pattern appears when the better educated and the lesser educated privates and noncoms are studied separately. However, the better educated, whether privates or noncoms, tend to be more convinced of their usefulness as soldiers than the lesser educated, as will be discussed presently.

THE CHALLENGE OF AN EDUCATED ARMY

AND HOW IT HAS BEEN MET

This is the best educated Army in history, as measured by years spent in school. The change in manpower between World Wars I and II through the spread of public education is as spectacular as the change in machines of war. The following chart shows the comparative educational level of all selectees in World Wars I and II.



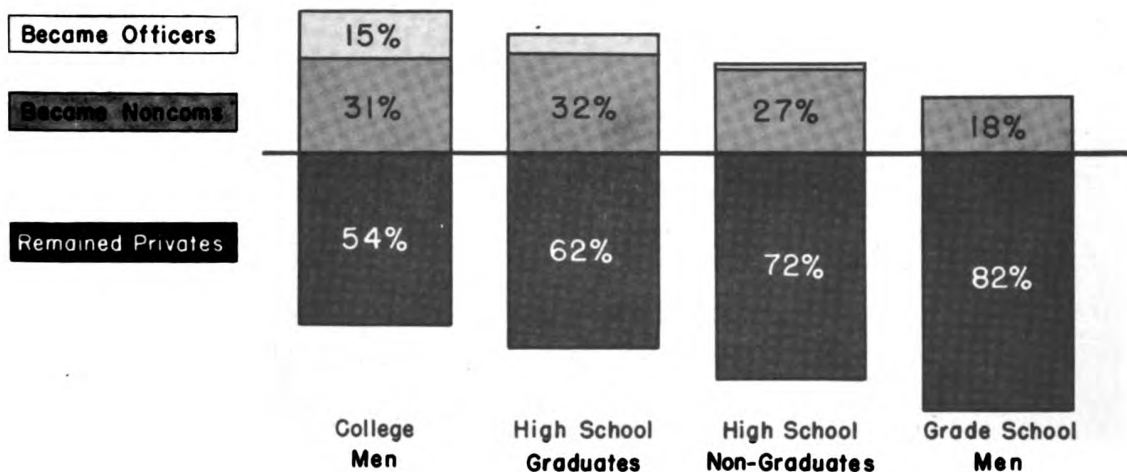
This great social change was a challenge to the Army. The first survey made by the Research Branch of the Special Service Division, in an Infantry division just after Pearl Harbor, showed that the Army was having difficulties meeting that challenge. Promotion at first was slow--which increased the shock of transition from a civilian life with its rewards for schooling. The better educated were the most frustrated.

As the Army grew, through 1942 and 1943, the gates of opportunity for promotion were opened wide. Over two hundred thousand enlisted men, mostly high school and college graduates, have been commissioned from the ranks. The better educated men have fared well in securing non-commissioned ratings as the charts on the page opposite show.

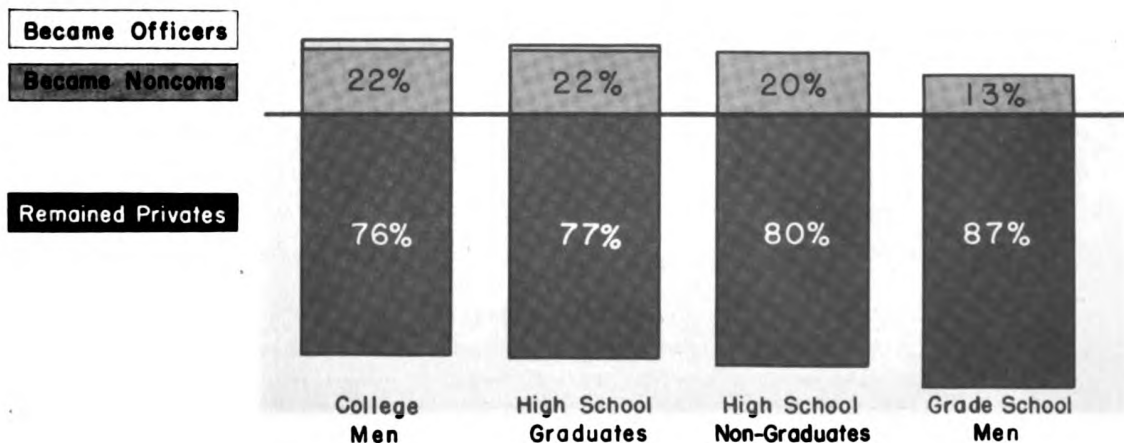
In a survey of several Infantry divisions made in the spring of 1943, 55 per cent of the high school graduates and college men said "The Army is giving me a chance to show what I can do," as contrasted with only 24 per cent in the Infantry division studied a little over a year earlier. This proportion has remained quite constant since the summer of 1942. How the men at different educational levels feel about their soldier role, as compared with what they might do as civilians, is shown next.

OF MEN WHO ENTERED THE ARMY AS PRIVATES
. . . . many had received promotions by April 1, 1943
especially the better educated

(Each separate education group=100%)



. . . . on January 1, 1942, the relative advantage of the better educated men was not so marked



THE BEST EDUCATED MEN ARE THE MOST
CONVINCED OF THEIR USEFULNESS AS SOLDIERS

The educated soldier knows more about the war and has greater facility in acquiring further knowledge. §

The charts opposite show that among recruits the percentage of college men who are convinced of the importance of their soldier role is more than twice as large as the percentage of grade school men so convinced (61 per cent compared with 27 per cent).

At all but the lowest educational levels, the percentages fall off with length of service as privates.

At all educational levels, the men who have finished basic training and become noncoms or technicians tend to have greater respect for the importance of their role as soldiers than do privates with comparable length of service.

These data are for all white soldiers in the Army in Continental United States. For men under 30 years of age and unmarried when joining the Army, for Negroes, for white men 30 and over, and for white men under 30 who were married on entry, the same general story can be told. In all these groups the better educated are more likely than the lesser educated to understand the significance of their Army mission.

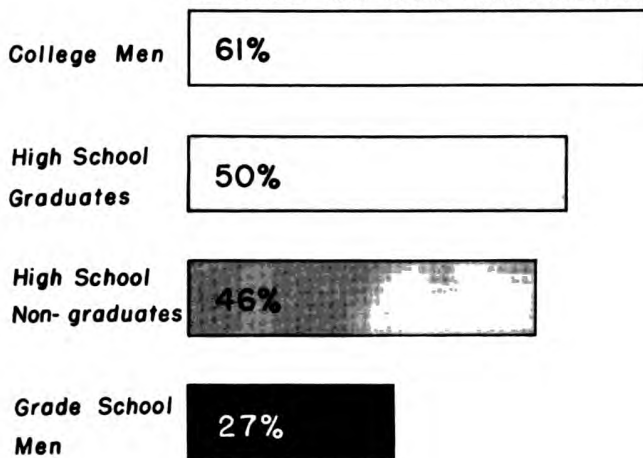
§ On war information tests given to soldiers from time to time in the past year by the Research Branch of the Special Service Division, the better educated always make the highest scores.

WELL EDUCATED MEN are most likely to FAVOR SOLDIER ROLE

QUESTION..... If it were up to you to choose, do you think you could do more for your country as a soldier or as a worker in a war job?

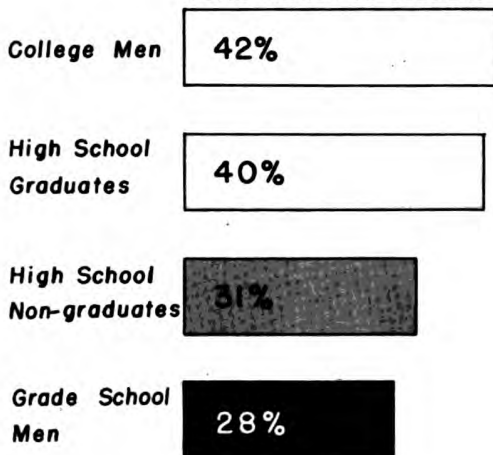
PRIVATES in Army 3 MONTHS or LESS

PERCENTAGE WHO WOULD RATHER BE SOLDIERS



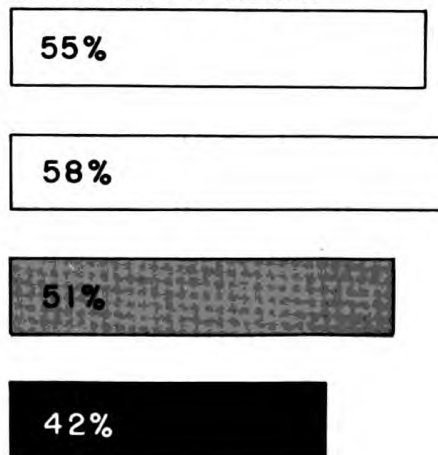
PRIVATES in Army OVER 3 MONTHS

WOULD RATHER BE SOLDIERS



ALL NONCOMS

WOULD RATHER BE SOLDIERS



Figures based on all white troops in Continental U.S.

DOES EDUCATION AFFECT NEGROATTITUDES TOWARD SOLDIER ROLE?

The better educated a Negro soldier, the more likely he is to believe that he is more useful to his country as a soldier rather than as a civilian war worker.

This is true among both Northern and Southern Negro soldiers.

Attitudes toward the soldier role are much more closely related to education than to residence in the North or South. At each educational level, Southern soldiers are more likely to express preference for the soldier role. But the North-South differences are small, except among the men with the least schooling.

EDUCATED NEGROES, like educated whites, are most likely to BELIEVE SOLDIER ROLE IS IMPORTANT

QUESTION...if it were up to you to choose, do you think you could
do more for your country as a soldier or as a worker in a war job?

NORTHERN NEGROES

PERCENTAGE WHO WOULD
RATHER BE SOLDIERS

*High school graduates or
college men*

32%

*Men who completed 8th grade
or high school non-graduates*

29%

*Grade school
non-graduates*

18%

SOUTHERN NEGROES

*High school graduates or
college men*

35%

*Men who completed 8th grade
or high school non-graduates*

31%

*Grade School
non-graduates*

26%

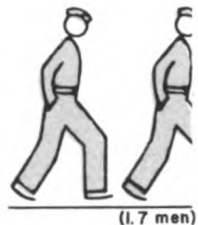
NUMBER OF DESERTERS PER 1000 ENLISTED MEN

July through November 1942, in Continental U.S.

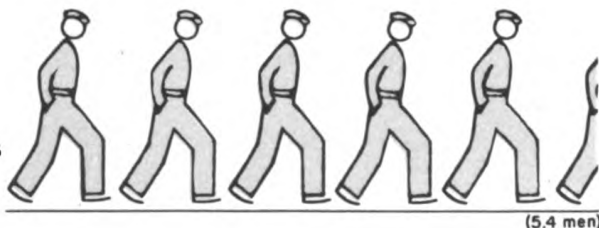
Among 1000
College Men



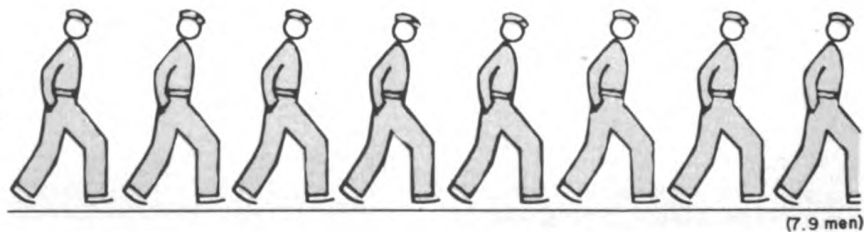
Among 1000
High School
Graduates



Among 1000
High School
Non-graduates



Among 1000
Grade School
Men



Prepared from data supplied by Machine Records Division, A. G. O.

THE AWOL PROBLEM IS GREATEST AMONG MEN WITH LOW EDUCATION

As might be expected from the preceding pages, the problem of absence without leave is least acute at the higher educational levels.

This is confirmed by statistics on desertions especially tabulated by A.G.O. and charted on the page opposite, and by several scattering surveys and reports which have been compiled by the Research Branch of Special Service. §

Intensive study of 257 enlisted men in a stockade at a staging area, confined for AWOL, shows that only 21 per cent of the men felt that they were more useful as soldiers than as war workers, as compared with 40 per cent among white enlisted men generally.

All White Enlisted Men

40%

257 AWOL Men in Stockade
At Staging Area†

21%

†About half the AWOL's in this sample had a grade school education only.

Other findings from this study--most of which are paralleled by other reports from the field--are as follows:

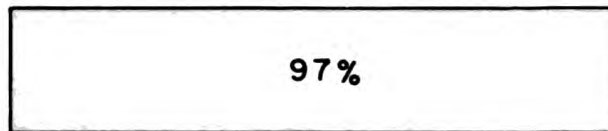
1. Volunteers are more likely to go AWOL than Selectees.
2. A considerable number of AWOL's are plainly psychiatric cases, but estimates of the proportion must await further study.
3. Many AWOL's are repeaters.

When a cross-section of soldiers throughout the Army was asked why men whom they have known went AWOL, half of the reasons given related to homesickness or desire to see relatives or friends. In this connection, a good many mentioned unfair furlough treatment.

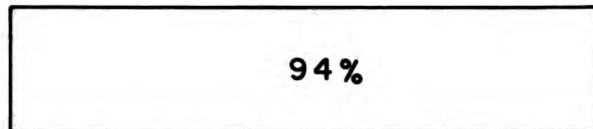
§ More detailed and adequate statistics should be available later in the summer of 1943, based on a new system of reporting AWOL's, authorized in AR 615-300.

WHAT TROOPS OVERSEAS SAY ABOUT THEIR DESIRE FOR INFORMATION

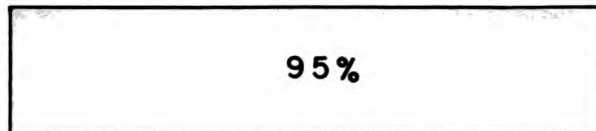
(FROM A SURVEY IN THE EUROPEAN THEATRE OF OPERATIONS)



... say that a knowledge of current events helps a man to be a better soldier.



... of those who have heard talks by their officers on what is going on in the world today say these talks help them understand the war and their role in it.



... want to hear regular talks on this subject.

RANK ORDER OF TOPICS WHICH MEN OVERSEAS WANT DISCUSSED

1. What is going on in the United States today
2. What will happen after the war
3. What is going on inside Germany today
4. What is going on inside the conquered countries of Europe today
5. What is going on in Russia today
6. Air power -- air strategy
7. Individual self protection
8. What we are fighting for
9. German propaganda and fifth column technique
10. Important military campaigns of the war

MEN WANT MORE INFORMATION**ABOUT THE WAR AND THEIR PART IN IT**

The chart opposite, based on a research survey in the European theater, illustrates this fact. Another example: In the United States, in six Infantry divisions studied in April and May, 1943, only 3 per cent of the officers and 3 per cent of the enlisted men say that soldiers are hearing too many talks on what the war is all about.

SUMMARY OF PART I

The facts presented in this section outline a difficult problem facing Commanding Officers. They can be summarized as follows:

1. Only 39 per cent of the enlisted men in the United States believe they are more useful as soldiers than they would be as civilian war workers.
2. The seriousness of the problem is heightened by the fact that soldiers studied overseas reveal attitudes essentially similar to those of men in the United States.
3. Attitudes toward soldier role, toward the meaning of the war to the individual, toward Allies, toward pride in outfit and toward discipline are all interrelated.
4. The groups in which attitudes undesirable to the Army appear most frequently are:

Men 30 and over

Men married before entering the Army

Limited service men

Men in the Army a long time as privates

Men who want to transfer to jobs in certain branches

Men with little formal education

Negroes

Changes of attitudes of men in some of these classes probably depend on whether changes are made in Army policy or practice.

Even if some changes are feasible, there remains a responsibility for further arming the minds and spirits of the men. Even among the younger noncoms, unmarried, qualified for general service, satisfied with their Army assignment, and well educated, there is a large minority who still are unconvinced about the importance of their role as soldiers. Among these, as among the others, Commanding Officers have a task of imparting information and building enthusiasm for the struggle ahead.

PART II.

SPECIAL STUDIES
OF SOLDIER ATTITUDES

1. Attitudes toward Noncommissioned Officers
2. Job Satisfaction and the Utilization of Skills
3. Attitudes of Negro Soldiers
4. Health and Food
5. The Off-duty Life of the Soldier
6. Attitudes toward Our Allies

ATTITUDES TOWARD
NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS

The relationship of leadership to morale makes it important to study attitudes of soldiers toward their noncommissioned officers.

The data reported here are from two surveys:

Attitudes toward the selection of noncoms were learned from a study of a representative cross-section of white enlisted men in all arms and services in the United States in February, 1943.

Material on the evaluation of noncom abilities comes from a survey of company grade officers of six Infantry divisions and a representative cross-section of the enlisted men in the same divisions. This survey was made in April and May, 1943.

PROMOTION . . . AS THE SOLDIERS SEE IT

A high percentage of enlisted men--3 out of 5--say that the noncoms they know are about as good as could have been picked from their outfits.

Privates are almost as favorable on this point as are non-coms.

Two-thirds of those who approve the selection of non-coms or are doubtful on this point say that noncoms win their stripes through ability.

Many of the men who do not believe their noncoms were well chosen believe that bootlicking is the main way to get promotion.

* * *

Two men out of every five think methods of selecting non-coms can be improved. The most frequent concrete suggestion is to require examinations before promotion.

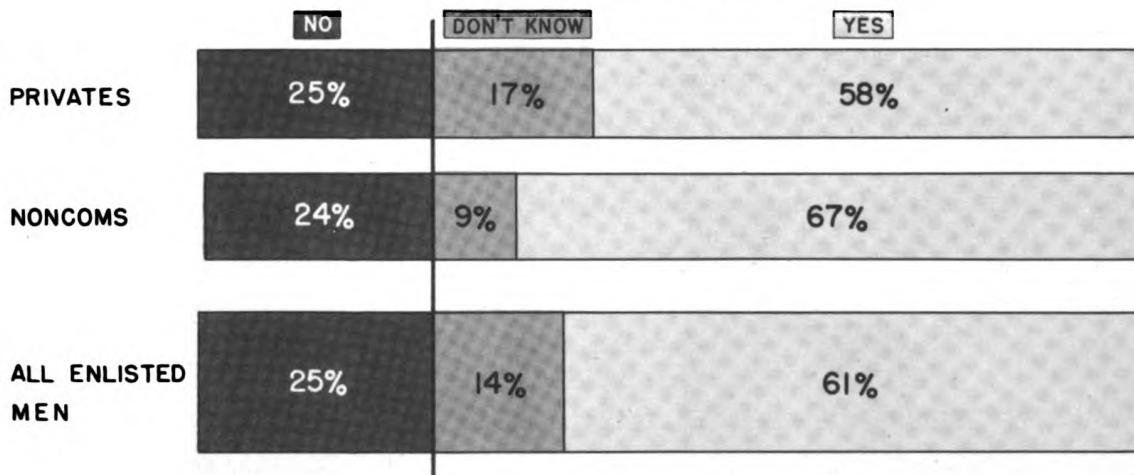
Well educated men are the most often critical of promotion methods--in spite of the fact that the well educated have the best chance for promotion (See page 29).

Privates with long service are more critical of promotion methods than are new recruits. Even among noncoms, there is slightly less respect for promotion methods as service lengthens.

MOST MEN APPROVE CHOICE OF NONCOMS

QUESTION: . . . "Do you think your noncoms are about as good as any that could have been picked from your outfit?"

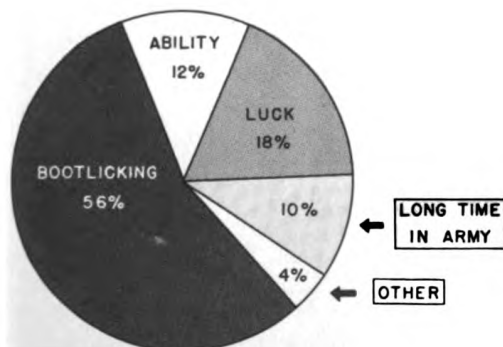
PERCENTAGE ANSWERING



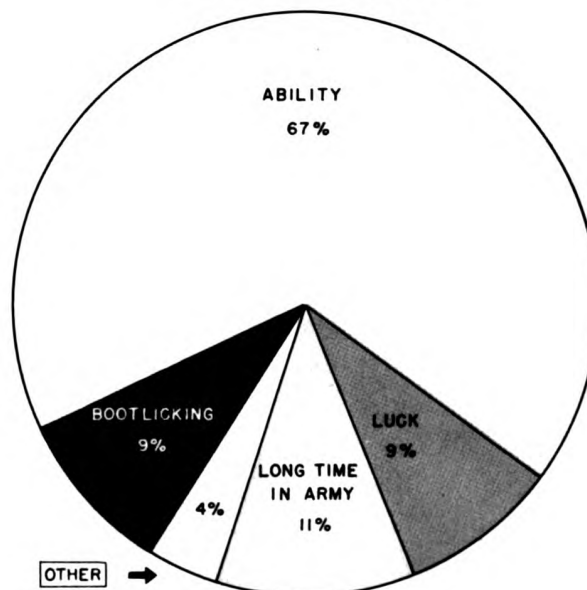
The 25% who answered "NO" and the 75% who answered "YES" or "DONT KNOW" were asked

.... "HOW DO YOU THINK MOST OF THE NONCOMS YOU KNOW WERE SELECTED FOR THEIR JOBS?"

THOSE WHO ANSWERED
"NO" SAID . .



THOSE WHO ANSWERED "YES"
OR "DON'T KNOW" SAID . .



WHAT MAKES A GOOD NONCOM?

Officers and Enlisted Men Disagree on The Importance of Various Abilities

Some of the criticism of the choice of noncoms may arise because officers and men honestly disagree on the relative importance of specific abilities which noncoms need.

This situation was observed in six Infantry divisions studied in April and May, 1943. The principal findings of this study are charted on the opposite page.

Most officers believe that the two most important abilities a noncom needs are the ability to carry out orders promptly and accurately and the ability to think for himself.

Privates put a much greater stress on the noncom's abilities to help and advise the men under him, to explain things clearly, and to gain the personal liking of the men under him.

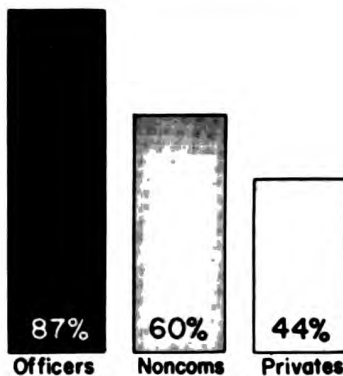
Noncoms' ratings of these abilities fall between those of the officers and those of the privates.

The personal abilities are stressed most by privates who have been in the Army only a short time. This fact may be interpreted in several ways. It may indicate merely that rookies have naive ideas of the role of noncoms. It may, however, indicate that cadremen picked to train recruits should have somewhat different abilities than those needed by noncoms in veteran outfits.

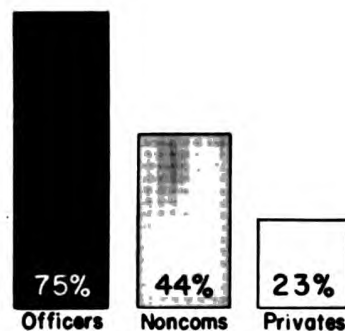
IMPERSONAL ABILITIES are stressed by OFFICERS

Percentage rating each ability first or second in importance

**ABILITY TO CARRY
OUT ORDERS PROMPTLY
AND ACCURATELY**



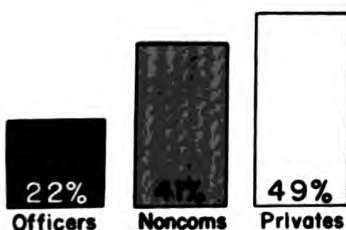
**ABILITY TO THINK
FOR HIMSELF**



PERSONAL ABILITIES seem important to PRIVATES

Percentage rating each ability first or second in importance

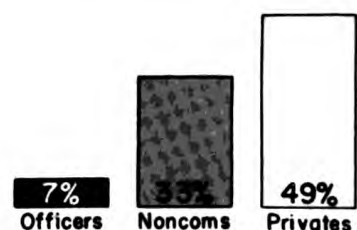
**ABILITY TO HELP
AND ADVISE
THE MEN**



**ABILITY TO EXPLAIN
THINGS CLEARLY
TO THE MEN**



**ABILITY TO GAIN
PERSONAL LIKING
OF THE MEN**



From a Special Study of Officers and Enlisted Men in Six Infantry Divisions

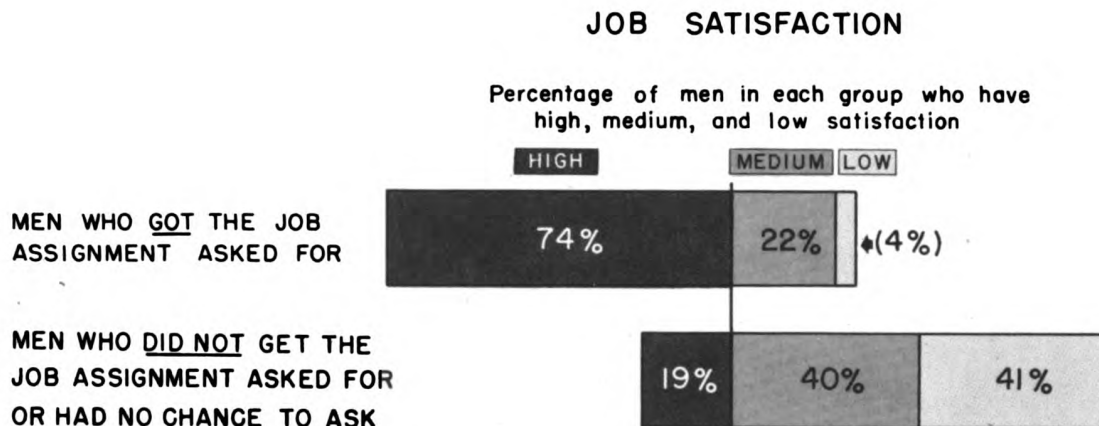
JOB SATISFACTION AND
THE UTILIZATION OF SKILLS

Proper job assignment is important to morale as well as to efficiency.

This fact has been demonstrated by numerous studies made by the Research Branch of the Special Service Division since Pearl Harbor.

The material presented in this section is based on surveys of representative cross-sections of white enlisted men in the Continental United States in the spring of 1943.

JOB SATISFACTION OF MEN WHO GOT THE ASSIGNMENT THEY CHOSE . . . compared with other men



Based on a cross-section of men in the Army over 3 months, April, 1943

QUESTIONS forming JOB SATISFACTION SCALE

1. On the whole, do you think the Army is giving you a chance to show what you can do?
2. Would you change to some other job if given a chance?
3. Do you feel that everything possible has been done to place you in the Army job where you best fit?
4. Do you think your ability and experience fit you better for some other job or duty?
5. How satisfied are you about being in your present Army job instead of some other job?
6. How interested are you in your Army job?

MEN LIKE THEIR ARMY JOBS . . .IF THEY GET THE JOBS THEY ASK FOR

Men come from civilian life with thousands of specialized skills. Only a fraction of these can be used by the Army. Even if classification and assignment worked perfectly in matching men to Army jobs, many men would have to be placed in jobs they would not choose.

Surveys of the Research Branch of the Special Service Division show that a man's job satisfaction depends in great measure on his success in securing a job he chooses for himself.

Men who are given no choice of job and those who ask for a job but fail to get it are usually much less satisfied with their jobs. These facts are charted on the opposite page, and the questions used in establishing relative job satisfaction are presented.

It is obvious that classification and assignment cannot be so arranged as to meet every soldier's desires in the matter of job choice. Under the time pressures of war, decisions must be made quickly, and mistakes will sometimes be made.

Where reassignment of dissatisfied men is impossible, explanations of the reasons for the present assignment may be helpful.

Job dissatisfaction is a more acute problem in some arms and services than in others. Details on this point appear on the following pages.

JOB SATISFACTION VARIES WITH ARM AND SERVICE

The Air Corps has the highest proportion of men who were given the job they asked for. This branch also contains the largest proportion of men with high job satisfaction scores.

Infantry is at the opposite extreme. It has the smallest percentage of men serving in jobs they chose and the smallest percentage of men with high job satisfaction scores.

Further study will be required before the reasons for the sharp difference between the different arms and services can be ascertained. A study of classification, assignment and job satisfaction in selected ASF-trained branches is now in progress.

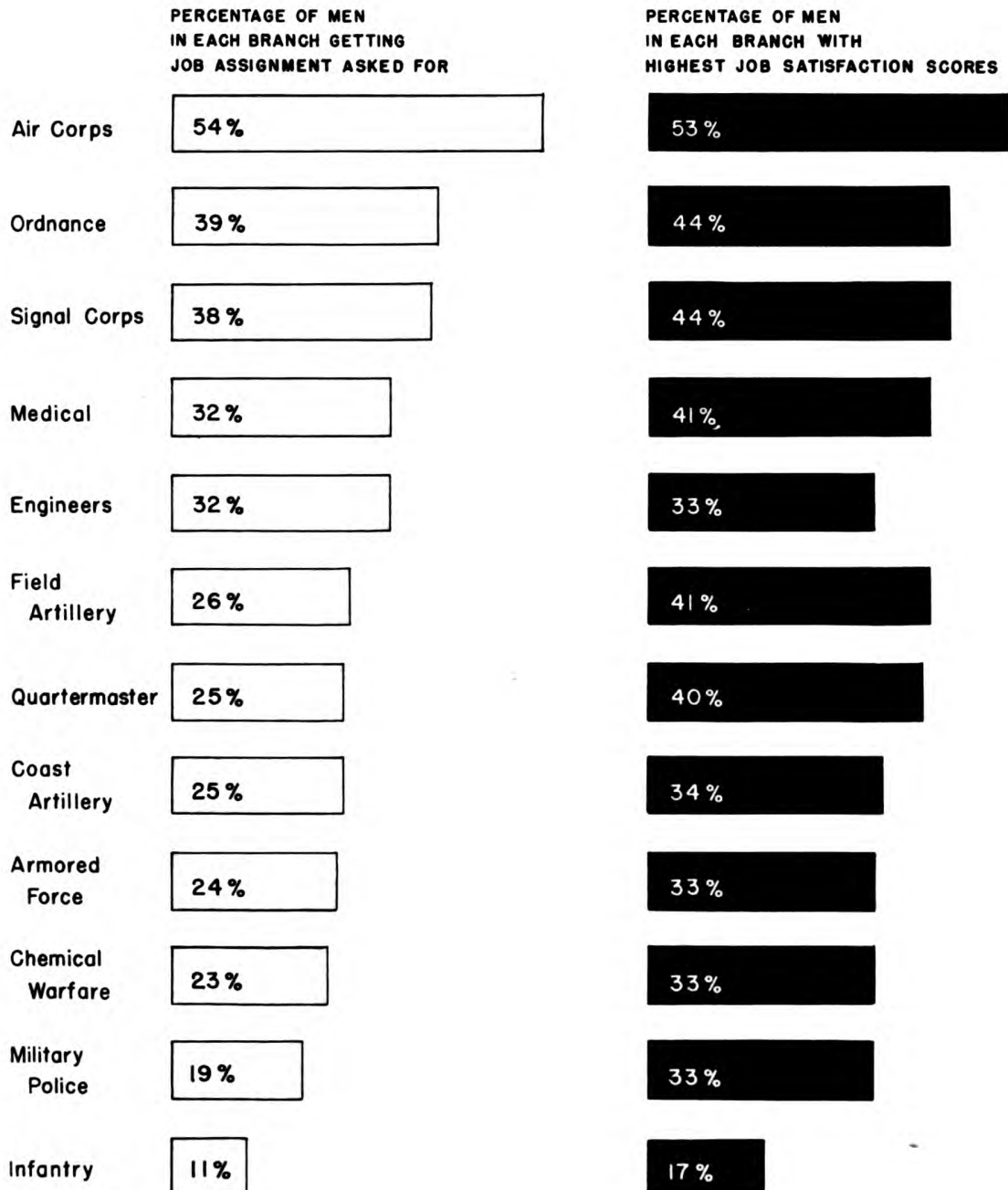
BRANCH DIFFERENCES IN JOB SATISFACTION EXIST OVERSEAS

About one man in five in the Middle East Command expresses dissatisfaction with his job assignment.

Men in ASF-trained units are twice as likely to be critical of misclassification as men in bomber and fighter squadrons. The latter, however, are more critical of excessive routine duties and failure to utilize skills than are ASF-trained men.

AIR CORPS LEADS, INFANTRY TRAILS

in job choice and job satisfaction



From a cross-section survey of men in the Army over 3 months, April 1943

JOB SATISFACTION IS GREATEST
AMONG MEN USING THEIR
TECHNICAL TRAINING

Nine Air Corps men out of every ten trained in Army technical schools report that this training is being used in their present assignments.

In other arms and services, *seven out of every ten* say they are using their Army technical school training in their present jobs.

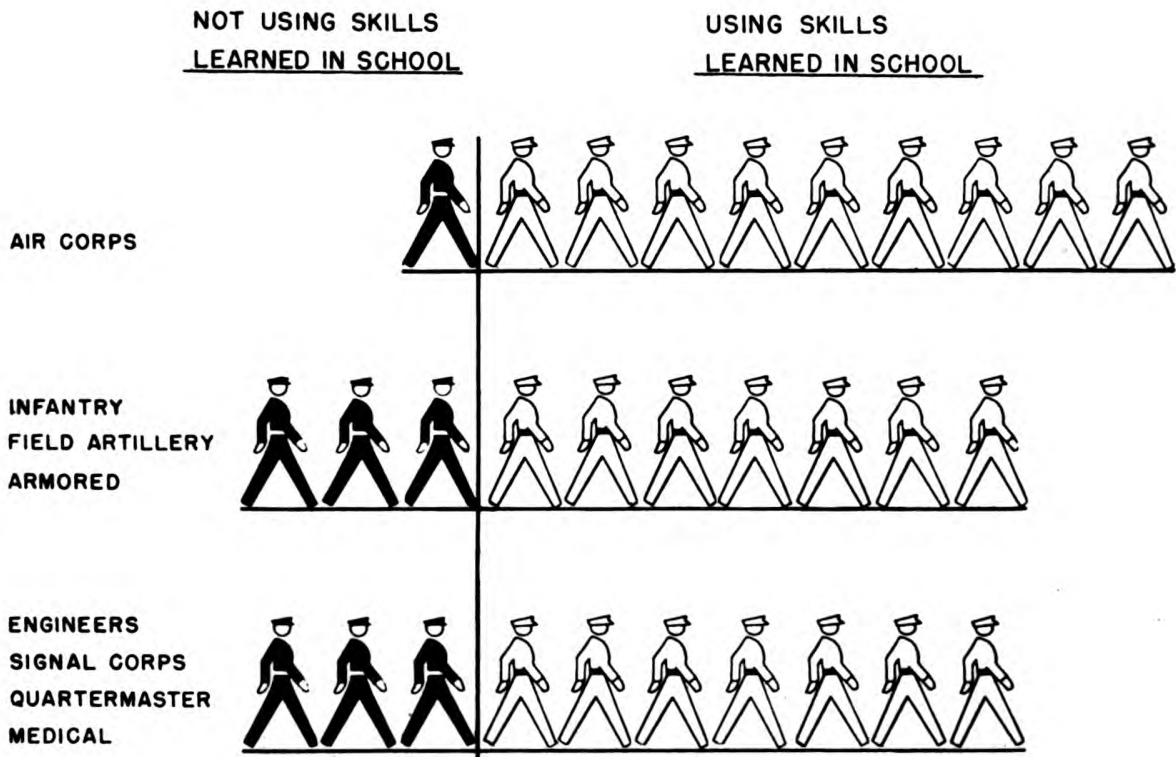
Half the men who say their technical school training is wasted score low in job satisfaction.

Only one man in six who says his technical school training is used scores low in job satisfaction.

Men want to attend Army technical schools. Nine out of ten graduates of Army technical schools (a number which includes many men who feel they are not now using their training) are glad they attended. Six out of ten men who have not attended these schools say they wish they had been sent.

9 OUT OF 10 AIR CORPS TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES ARE USING THEIR TRAINING

. . . not so high for other branches



EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 10 % OF THE TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES

ATTITUDES

OF NEGRO SOLDIERS

Early this year the Research Branch of the Special Service Division was instructed to survey the attitudes of Negro enlisted men in the Army. This study, completed in March, 1943, covered 7,000 Negro enlisted men who formed a representative sample of Negroes in 46 different Army organizations from Coast to Coast. Comparable data were obtained at the same time from a representative sample of white enlisted men.

The material reported here covers two of the several subjects studied. They are:

- a) Negroes' preferences in officers.
- b) Attitudes of Negro and white troops toward separation of the two races in the Army.

WHAT KIND OF JUNIOR OFFICERS
DO NEGRO SOLDIERS PREFER?

Negro soldiers, expressing their opinions in an atmosphere of anonymity, leave no doubt as to the answer to this question.

They prefer Negro lieutenants to white lieutenants.

They prefer Northern lieutenants to Southern lieutenants.

A considerable minority of the Negro troops feel it makes no difference which type of officer they have, but the percentage favoring Southern or white lieutenants is insignificant.

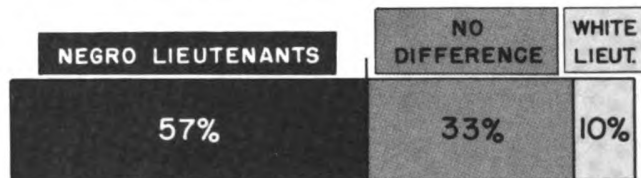
The percentage saying it makes no difference is largest among the Southern Negroes, but even this group has a substantial majority favoring Northern and Negro lieutenants.

NEGRO SOLDIERS

PREFER NEGRO LIEUTENANTS

PERCENTAGE CHOOSING

QUESTION Suppose your company could get its lieutenants from the North only, but they could be either WHITE or NEGRO. Which would you rather have?



QUESTION Suppose your company could get southern officers only. If so, would you rather have WHITE or NEGRO lieutenants?

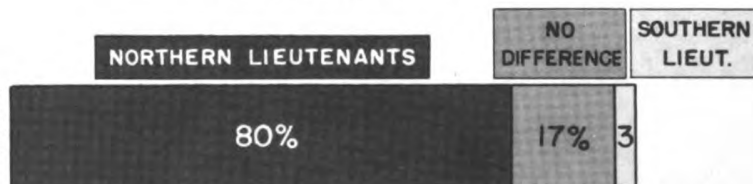


NEGRO SOLDIERS

PREFER NORTHERN LIEUTENANTS

PERCENTAGE CHOOSING

QUESTION Suppose your company lieutenants were all white officers, but they could come either from the NORTH or from the SOUTH. Which would you rather have?



QUESTION Suppose your company lieutenants were all Negro officers. Would you rather have them come from the NORTH or from the SOUTH?



RACE SEPARATION IN THE ARMY**. . . AS THE NEGRO SOLDIER SEES IT**

In response to each of three questions on separation of Negroes and whites in the Army, a minority of Negro soldiers--but a substantial minority, from 38 to 48 per cent--say they consider some form of separation a good idea.

About half favor separate service clubs; four in ten favor separate post exchanges.

Thirty-eight per cent believe that Negro and white soldiers should be in separate outfits; 36 per cent believe Negro and white soldiers should be in the same outfits; the rest are undecided.

Many of the Negroes and some of the whites who favor separation in the Army indicate by their comments that they are opposed to segregation in principle. They favor separation in the Army to avoid trouble or unpleasantness arising from race prejudice. This point is most often made in connection with service clubs, where social relations are most important.

Negroes who oppose segregation in the Army indicate most frequently that their reasons are related to the idea that we are fighting for democracy and equality.

* * *

The longer a Negro has served in the Army, the less likely he is to favor separation of the races.

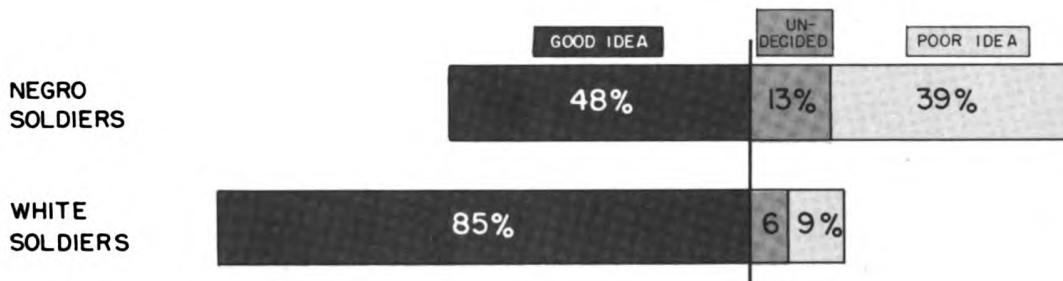
Most favorable to racial separation in the Army are the Southern Negroes with least education. Least favorable are the better educated Northern Negroes.

The chart at the right presents the answers of Negro and white soldiers to the three questions on racial separation in the Army.

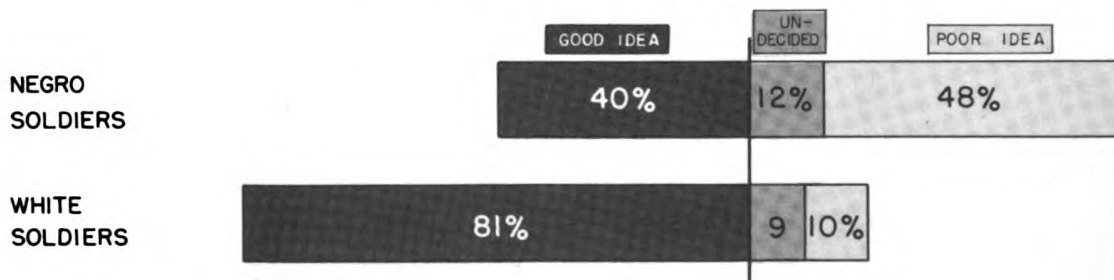
NEGRO OPINIONS DIFFER ON RACE SEPARATION

QUESTION... "Do you think it is a good idea or a poor idea for Negro and white soldiers to have SEPARATE SERVICE CLUBS in Army camps?"

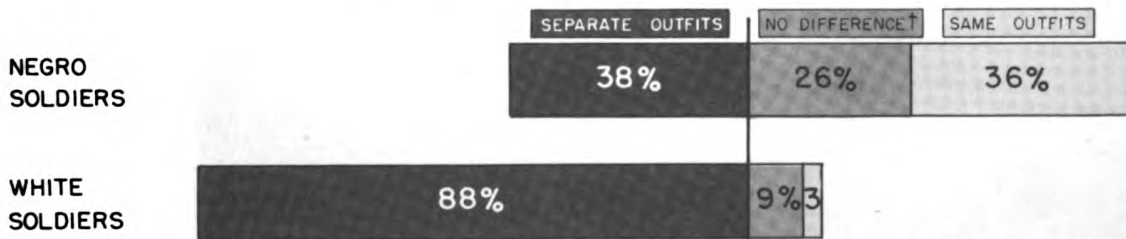
PERCENTAGE SAYING



QUESTION... "Do you think it is a good idea or a poor idea for white and Negro soldiers to have SEPARATE PX's in Army camps?"



QUESTION... "Do you think white and Negro soldiers should be in SEPARATE OUTFITS or should they be together in the SAME OUTFITS?"



† Includes men who are undecided

HEALTH AND FOOD

Good food and good medical care are generally recognized as important to the morale of any Army organization.

Numerous studies by the Research Branch of the Special Service Division have found essentially the same attitudes on these points. They are:

1. The men speak well of their medical care.
2. The men believe their food is of good quality.
3. Many of the men are critical of the preparation of the food.

MOST MEN VOTE

MEDICAL SERVICE GOOD

➡ QUESTION . . . "How do you feel about medical attention in the Army?"

It is very good

30%

It is fairly good

39%

Undecided

8%

15%

It is rather poor

8%

It is very poor

Data from a cross-section of white enlisted men in Continental United States

SOLDIERS SAY THE FOOD IS GOOD, BUT disagree on the cooking

➡ QUESTION... "How do you feel about Army food?"

*It is good quality
and well prepared*

35%

*It is good quality
but poorly prepared*

44 %

Undecided

13%

*It is poor quality
but well prepared*

5%

*It is poor quality
and poorly prepared*

3

Data from a cross-section of white enlisted men in Continental United States

THE OFF-DUTY LIFE

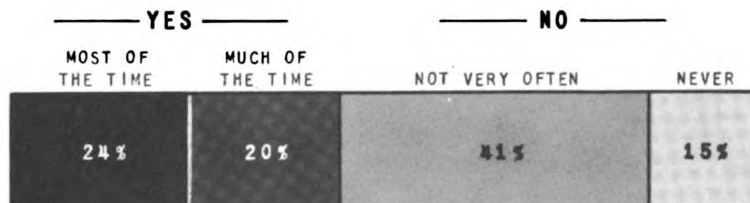
OF THE SOLDIER

The soldier's use of his leisure time is a matter of practical concern to the Army. The right off-duty activities promote health, efficiency, morale. The wrong activities are reflected in AWOL and VD statistics, and can be reflected in lowered efficiency of training during hours of duty.

Many men have difficulty in finding satisfactory off-duty activities. In England, for example, the men were asked:

"Do you have trouble finding interesting
things to do in your free evenings?"

The distribution of answers was:



The proportion reporting difficulty was larger in small, isolated camps, and in camps lacking Special Service officers or "A" and "B" recreation kits.

Facts on men's use of their leisure time are presented on the following pages.

WHAT MEN DO OFF-DUTY

American soldiers in England report a different use of their leisure time than do our men in the United States.

Men stationed in the United States are more likely than those abroad to:

Write letters
Listen to the radio
Read magazines
See a movie

Men stationed in England are more likely than those at home to:

Drink beer or liquor
Play cards
Date a girl

Two-thirds of the drinkers on a typical evening in England drink only beer. In the United States, four-fifths of the drinkers drink only beer.

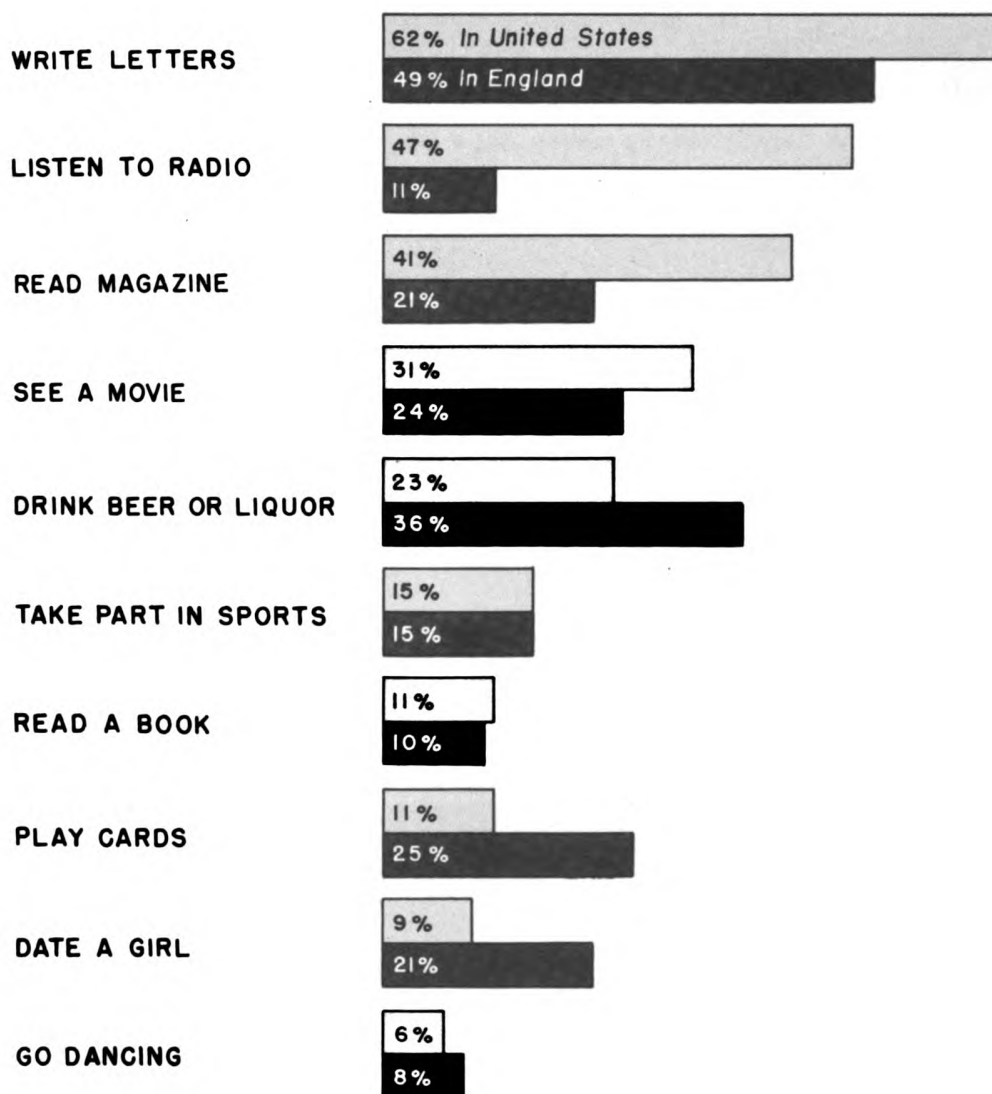
Off-duty activities are influenced in large measure by the availability of facilities. The difficulty of obtaining radios and magazines, for example, is a factor limiting listening and reading in England.

It should be borne in mind that the chart opposite does not indicate the amount of time spent on various activities. For example, letter writing is reported by more men than any other activity, but it does not necessarily consume as much time as the other things men do in their off-duty evenings.

What men do off-duty is not always what they most want to do. Preferences in leisure-time activities are discussed on the following pages.

OFF-DUTY ACTIVITIES DIFFER HERE and ABROAD

Percentage of men off-duty saying they take part in each activity on a typical evening.



The total percent is more than 100, since many men reported more than one activity.

PREFERENCES IN OFF-DUTY ACTIVITIES

American Soldiers Are Movie Fans

In the United States

One enlisted man out of every four in the United States rates attending movies as his favorite leisure-time activity. (See the chart on the opposite page.)

Participation in sports and athletics is the favorite off-duty activity of one man in every five.

One man in every seven says he likes most to go dancing.

One man in every ten gives top rating to listening to music.

In England

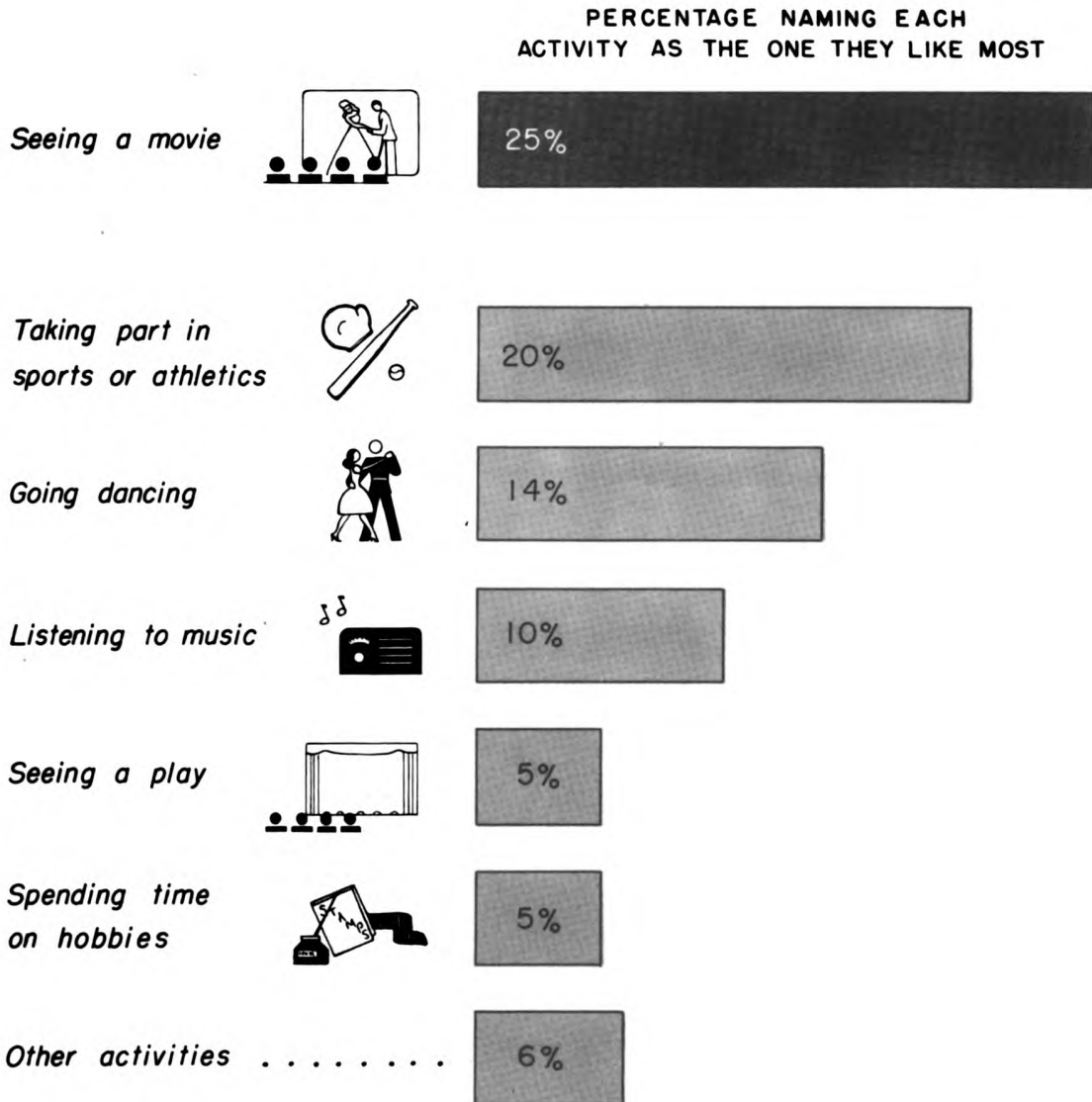
Movies are the favorite diversion of our men in England, if they are spending a free evening in camp. On a free evening in town, more men prefer to go dancing. When asked to name their preference, from a list of activities, the men responded as shown in the table below:

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	PER CENT PREFERRING EACH ACTIVITY FOR A FREE EVENING.....	
	..IN CAMP %	..IN TOWN %
Movies	41	21
Dance.	26	37
Stage show or play	25	19
Party or sing.	4	5
Concert.	4	3
Visit to British home.	—	15
Total per cent	100	100

Details on men's attitudes toward the use of leisure time are presented on the following pages.

SOLDIERS PREFER MOVIES

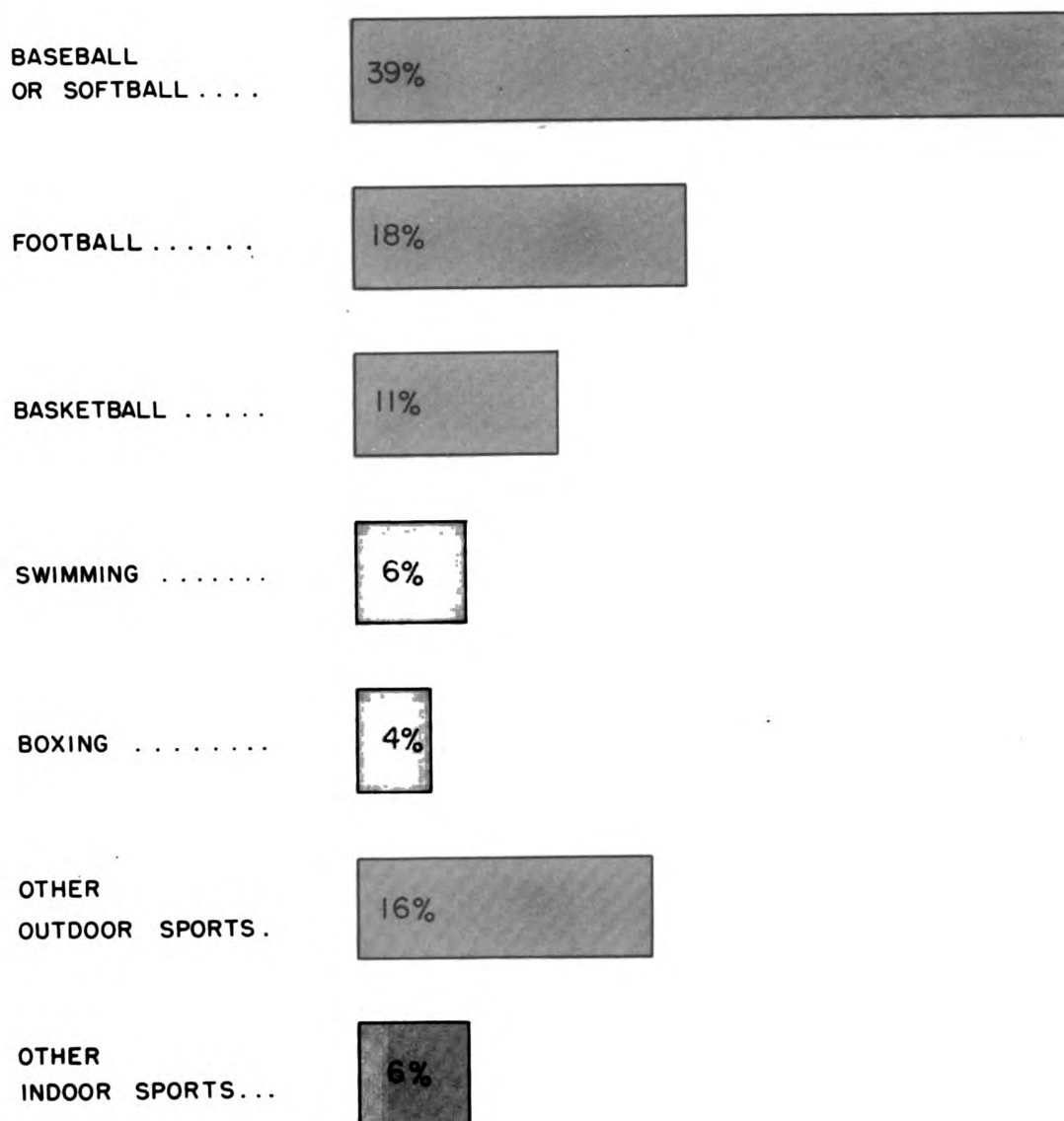
FILMS are the **FAVORITE** off-duty **ACTIVITY** of a quarter of the enlisted men in the United States



These bars add to only 85% since 15% of the men expressed no preference.

BASEBALL IS STILL THE NATIONAL SPORT

*Percentage of enlisted men
in the United States
naming each sport as their favorite*



ATHLETICS AND THE SOLDIER

Baseball (or softball) is the favorite sport among enlisted men stationed in this country. It is also the sport most commonly engaged in by American troops in England. Football stands second in both ratings.

One man in five names sports and athletics his favorite off-duty activity. One man in seven takes part in sports and athletics on a typical off-duty evening. This holds true both in the United States and England.

Many Men Criticize the Army Athletic Program

Four enlisted men out of every ten in the United States say that they are not given enough opportunity to take part in sports and athletics.

Three out of ten say their outfits do not have enough athletic equipment.

Three out of ten say the sports and athletic programs in the outfits are poorly arranged.

Men's attitudes toward recreation facilities are discussed on the pages that follow.

THE SOLDIERS' CLUBS

Much of a soldier's non-working life revolves around his clubs. His dayroom, his service club, his USO (if he is in the United States) and his Red Cross club (if he is overseas) provide facilities which his barracks cannot supply.

Service Clubs

One man out of four in the United States visits a service club on a typical day. One man in twelve visits a service club more than once in a typical day. The chart opposite shows that the usefulness of a club depends on how close it is to a man's barracks.

Privates use the service clubs more than do noncoms, and better educated men use them more than the less educated.

When asked to choose which of three facilities they most want, enlisted men in the United States say:

- First: Another service club on the post
- Second: Another dayroom in the battalion area
- Third: Another USO club in town

USO and Red Cross Clubs

A third of the men in the United States say they visited a USO club in a two-week period.

In England, a quarter of the American enlisted men say they visit Red Cross clubs once a week or oftener, and another fifth say they visit Red Cross clubs several times a month.

Dayrooms

Most soldiers in the United States report that their dayrooms have magazines, good lighting, books, radios, and adequate furniture. But about half the men say their dayrooms lack phonographs and records.

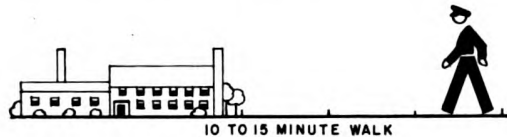
Radio-phonographs are the most needed recreational facilities in England, according to our enlisted men there.

Two-fifths of our men in England say they need dayrooms (See the chart opposite).

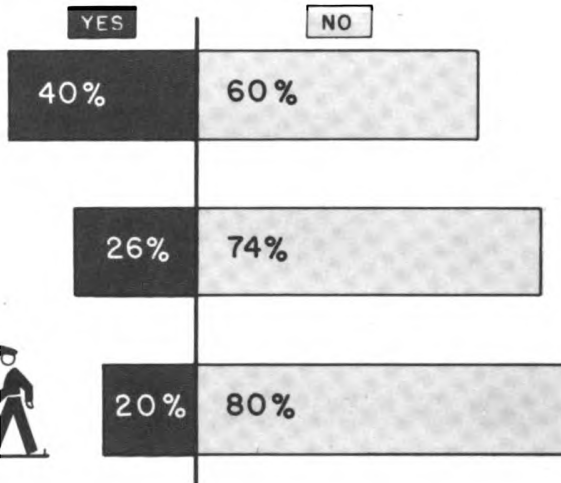
LOCATION influences USE OF SERVICE CLUBS

QUESTION...."Did you visit a Service Club yesterday?"

DISTANCE MEN LIVE
FROM SERVICE CLUB



PERCENTAGE OF MEN WHO SAID



MEN IN ENGLAND WANT RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS

QUESTION...."Of the following list, which items do you feel are badly needed or need to be improved?"

PERCENTAGE NAMING EACH ITEM

Radio-phonograph

53%

Magazines

47%

Dayroom

40%

Books

33%

Writing tables

28%

Indoor games

26%

Other items named less frequently were: Basketball equipment (by 13%), Baseball equipment (by 10%), Football equipment (by 8%), and Volleyball equipment (by 4%).

5 out of 6 of our MEN IN ENGLAND read "YANK" each week

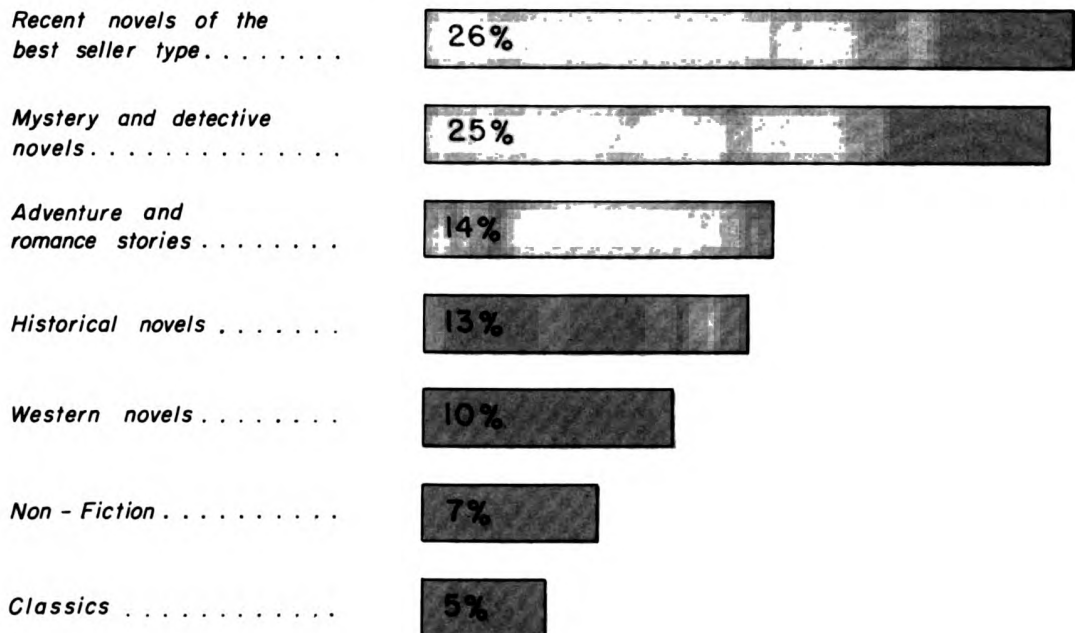
PERCENTAGE OF MEN IN ENGLAND WHO...



"BEST SELLERS" are the SOLDIER'S CHOICE in books

QUESTION..."If you were to spend an evening in camp reading,
what type of book would you prefer?"

PERCENTAGE OF MEN IN ENGLAND NAMING EACH TYPE



Number expressing a preference for these types equals 100 per cent

THE SOLDIER IS A READING MAN

ARMY NEWSPAPERS

Five out of every six American enlisted men in England say they read "YANK" every week. Only one man in a hundred says he has never seen it. Seven out of eight men in England rate "YANK" as either "excellent" or "good". Only one man in a hundred calls it "poor".

"STARS AND STRIPES" is read by a slightly larger proportion of the men in England than read "YANK", but is not quite so well liked.

Three-fourths of the American soldiers in England want to see more news about the United States in "STARS AND STRIPES" and "YANK".

The best liked features in "YANK" are its pictures, war news, and news from home. The least liked feature is poetry.

POCKET GUIDES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The overwhelming majority of men in the Middle East Command who have received POCKET GUIDES say these booklets have helped them understand the country and the people. But only one man out of every three in this Command had received a Guide as of June 1, 1943.

BOOKS

"Best sellers" and detective books are the soldier's choice for an evening's reading in English camps.

Nonfiction and the classics are favored by the smallest proportion of the soldiers. (See the chart opposite.)

On the pages that follow are presented some data on soldier reactions to V-mail.

SOLDIER REACTIONS
TO V-MAIL

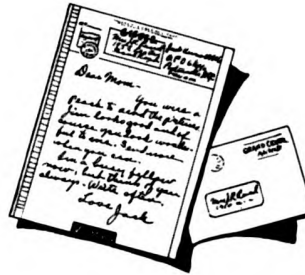
V-mail is not popular with our men in the Middle East.

One very important reason for this is that most men report that V-mail is no faster than regular mail.

The great majority of men prefer regular mail because it is more personal and because the letter may be as long as desired.

About a third complain that V-mail is not clear and is hard to read.

MEN IN THE MIDDLE EAST DO NOT LIKE V-MAIL



Percentage preferring
regular mail to V-mail

95%

Percentage who say
V-mail is no faster
than regular mail

63%

. . . BUT even speed wouldn't change most men's preferences

Percentage who still would prefer regular mail

Even if...

...V-mail were one week faster
than regular mail

79%

Even if...

...V-mail were two weeks faster
than regular mail

55%

ATTITUDES

TOWARD OUR ALLIES

Facts on soldiers' attitudes toward our Allies are essential to the Special Service Division in the development of its program of information for troops. It is clear that attitudes toward Allies may relate closely to attitudes toward the war.

Information on these attitudes has a further interest to commanders who now or later may be operating in close contact with Allied troops.

The data presented on the following pages are based on surveys of the officers and enlisted men of six Infantry divisions in the United States, made in April and May, 1943, and of the enlisted men in the Middle East in May, 1943.

ADMIRATION OF ALLIES' FIGHTING



QUESTION...."Do you agree
or disagree with these statements?"



PERCENTAGE WHO AGREE

"Considering everything, the Russians are doing as good a job as possible of fighting this war."

98% AMONG THE OFFICERS

93% AMONG THE ENLISTED MEN

"Considering everything, the British are doing as good a job as possible of fighting this war."

86%

81%

. . . BUT SKEPTICISM OF THEIR POST-WAR AIMS

PERCENTAGE WHO AGREE

"Britain is more interested in dominating or controlling the world than she is in building a truly democratic world."

26%

. . . . AMONG THE OFFICERS

32%

. . . AMONG THE ENLISTED MEN

"Russia is more interested in dominating or controlling the world than she is in building a truly democratic world."

30%

31%

Based on a survey of company grade officers and a cross-section of enlisted men in six Infantry divisions in the United States.

OUR ALLIES

Officers and Enlisted Men Share
Both Admiration and Doubts

Almost all officers and men admire the job which
Russia and Britain are doing in fighting the war.

But about three out of every ten--officers and men
alike--believe that these countries are more
interested in dominating the world than in build-
ing a democratic world.

About 24 per cent of the officers and 18 per
cent of the enlisted men believe we will have
to fight Russia after this war is over.

What soldiers in an overseas theater think of our
Allies is shown next.

WHAT AMERICANS
IN THE MIDDLE EAST
THINK ABOUT OUR ALLIES

Our troops in the Middle East contain a substantial minority doubtful of our Allies' post-war co-operation. Service in close contact with the British does not seem to have increased confidence in this respect.

On the contrary, 71 per cent of the American enlisted men in the area say there is much ill-feeling between Americans and British.

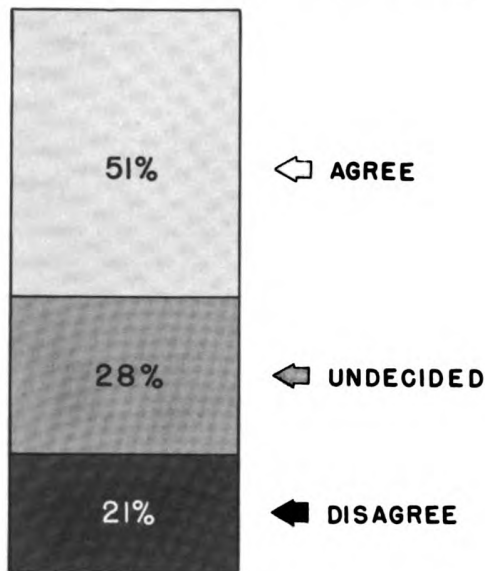
Some 72 per cent say the British soldiers do not go out of their way to help the American soldier and show him a good time.

And 39 per cent of our enlisted men say they do not like the British.

Men who have been overseas a long time are less likely to like the British than are new arrivals.

DOUBTS OF OUR ALLIES ARE COMMON IN THE MIDDLE EAST

ATTITUDES TOWARD ENGLISH



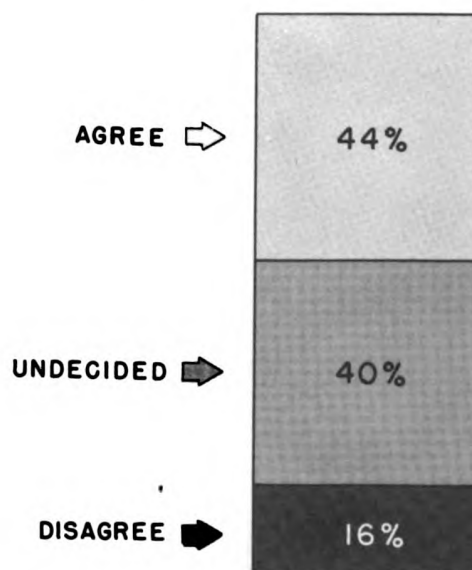
QUESTION

"Do you agree or disagree with the statement that the English can be depended upon to cooperate with us after the war?"

ATTITUDES TOWARD RUSSIANS

QUESTION

"Do you agree or disagree with the statement that the Russians can be depended upon to cooperate with us after the war?"



Survey of a representative cross-section of enlisted men in Middle East Theater, from the Nile Delta to Tunisia, May 1943.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS

Supplement A . . . Measuring the Effectiveness Of Informational Motion Pictures

Section I

Orientation Films, "Why We Fight"

Section II

Film Feature, "The War"

Supplement B . . . Who is the American Soldier?

Supplement A

MEASURING THE EFFECTIVENESS
OF INFORMATIONAL MOTION PICTURES

**A Report on Methods and Findings of Research
Studies on Effect of Special Service Division Films**

To increase soldiers' knowledge of the war and its background, and to build healthy attitudes toward the war and our Allies, the Special Service Division produces motion pictures, radio programs, "Yank", the Army weekly newspaper, Newsmap, a daily news service and other materials.

The orientation films of the "Why We Fight" series and the bi-weekly film feature, "The War" have been subjected to careful analysis. The research studies have supplied the Special Service Division with facts on the strength and weakness of the films, and afford a basis for continual improvement in them.

This work has been conducted by the Experimental Section of the Research Branch over a period of six months. Discussion of findings on the first four films of the "Why We Fight" series is presented in Section I of this Supplement. A report on three films of "The War" is presented in Section II.

SECTION I

ORIENTATION FILMS, "WHY WE FIGHT"

General Marshall indicated the purpose of the "Why We Fight" series in his introduction to the first film. He said the aim was.....

".....to acquaint members of the Army with factual information as to the causes, the events leading up to our entry into the war and the principles for which we are fighting. A knowledge of these facts is an indispensable part of military training."

This definition of purpose suggests that the effectiveness of the films should be measured in terms of two basic factors: (1) gains in factual information, and (2) changes in attitudes related to the principles for which we are fighting.

How the Effects of Orientation Films are Measured

The procedure used is that of controlled experiment. The design is simple. Two groups of soldiers, an experimental group and a control group, are chosen in such a way that they are closely matched with respect to age, education, region of origin and other characteristics. Normally about 1,000 men at a replacement training center are used in a given study -- half in the experimental group and half in the control group. The experimental group is shown the film as part of their regular training program. The control group does not see the film. About a week later, the attitudes and factual information of both groups are measured.

Specially designed questionnaires are used to ascertain factual knowledge and the nature of attitudes held by the men. The same questionnaire is given anonymously to those who saw the film and those who did not, and the former group is not told that the questionnaire has anything to do with the film they have seen. The differences between the answers of the two groups reveal the effects of the film.

The procedure just outlined is the one most frequently used. In some cases a variation in method is introduced by giving a preliminary questionnaire to both groups, then showing the film to the experimental group, and subsequently retesting both groups.

Although this method shows essentially the same results as the simpler one, it allows some refinement to be introduced by making allowance for any slight initial differences in the attitudes of the two groups, and also permits determining how specific individuals in the experimental group are influenced by the films.

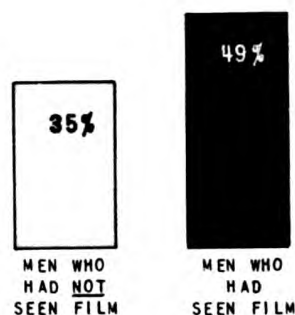
How the Films Increase Factual Knowledge

The questionnaire used in studying each film contains an information test covering factual material emphasized in that film.

FILM I: "PRELUDE TO WAR"

Showing the background of the war from the Jap attack on Manchuria through the conquest of Ethiopia by Italy

Average percentage of questions answered correctly



Percentages of men answering each point correctly.....

Examples:

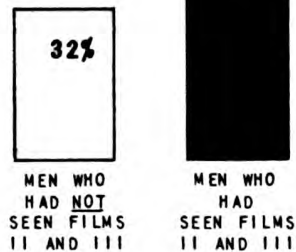
	MEN WHO HAD NOT SEEN FILM	MEN WHO HAD SEEN FILM	DIFFER- ENCE
	%	%	%
Japan's plan for conquest of Manchuria: outlined in the Tanaka memorial	7	24	<u>17</u>
Significance of the date Sept. 18, 1931 (beginning of the war in Manchuria)	19	31	<u>12</u>
Jap boast of dictating peace terms in Washington	82	85	<u>3</u>

FILMS II AND III: "THE NAZIS STRIKE" AND "DIVIDE AND CONQUER"

Film II pictures Nazi militarization and aggression from 1936 through the Polish campaign. Film III pictures the Nazi conquest of Norway, the Low Countries and France.

Films II and III were studied as a unit, by comparing questionnaire answers of men who had seen both films with those of men who had seen neither film.

Average percentage of questions answered correctly



Percentages of men answering each point correctly.....

Examples, Film II:

	MEN WHO HAD NOT SEEN FILM	MEN WHO HAD SEEN FILM	DIFFER- ENCE
	%	%	%
Hitler's excuse for invading Sudetenland: minorities of German descent living there . . .	45	63	<u>18</u>
Warsaw surrendered only when food supplies ran out	44	55	<u>11</u>
Nazis' advance through Poland stopped when they met advancing Russian troops	31	42	<u>11</u>
Geopolitics: Name of German science for military control of the world	33	36	<u>3</u>

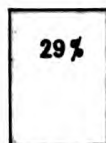
Examples, Film III:

Germans bombed Rotterdam after the Dutch had surrendered	17	62	<u>45</u>
Nazis blocked Allied advance by herding refugees onto the roads	34	68	<u>34</u>
Nazis prepared for attack on Eben Emael by building a model of the fort and re- hearsing in advance	24	51	<u>27</u>

FILM IV: "THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN"

Showing the Nazi air attack on England, 1940-41

Average percentage of questions answered correctly



MEN WHO
HAD NOT
SEEN FILM



MEN WHO
HAD
SEEN FILM

Percentages of men answering each point correctly.....

Examples:

	MEN WHO HAD NOT SEEN FILM	MEN WHO HAD SEEN FILM	DIFFER- ENCE
	%	%	%
Relative size of Nazi and British air forces	21	54	<u>33</u>
Extent of British materiel after Dunkirk.	5	17	<u>12</u>
Extent of German plane losses in attacks on Britain.	43	45	<u>2</u>

How the Films Influence Attitudes

A tacit assumption in the formulation of the policy concerning informational films is that increased knowledge of facts about the war will be accompanied by changes in the interpretation of events related to them. This is very reasonable in the present instance. If, for example, a man learns for the first time (from Film III) that Rotterdam was bombed by the Nazis after the Dutch had surrendered, this may make him think of the Nazis as brutal and ruthless. Or, if he learns from a film the fact that the Nazis built a detailed replica of Fort Eben Emael, and used it for careful rehearsal of each move in the attack on it, this fact may make the man more aware of the thoroughness and efficiency of the enemy. Other facts, such as the name of the head of the German Air Force, may have little effect on opinions about the enemy.

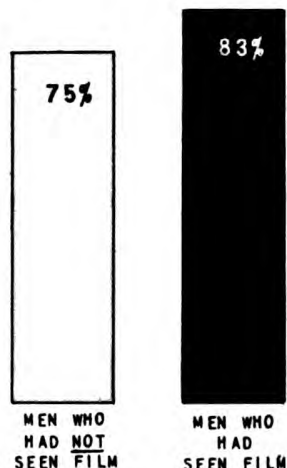
Examples of the effectiveness of the films in changing attitudes hinging on interpretation of events are presented below:

FILM I: "PRELUDE TO WAR"

NAZI THREAT TO OUR FREEDOM

Nazi oppression and persecution of religion in Germany was vividly depicted in the film. Seeing this convinced a number of men that the Nazis would abolish freedom of religion in America if they were to win the war.

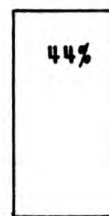
Percentages of men saying
the Nazis would abolish
our freedom of religion
if victorious



ENEMY MILITARY STRENGTH

The film presented a lengthy account of the scale of Axis preparations for war and showed the impressive array of armaments they had built up. The Axis nations were described as the "haves" and the democracies as the "have nots", militarily speaking, and the Luftwaffe was characterized as being, at the outbreak of the European war, "the world's largest air force." The chart below illustrates the influence of this presentation on men's ideas of the present military strength of the Axis.

Percentages of men rating
the Luftwaffe as one of
the two strongest air
forces in the world

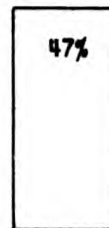


MEN WHO
HAD NOT
SEEN FILM



MEN WHO
HAD
SEEN FILM

Percentages rating German
Ground Forces one of the
two strongest

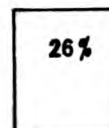


MEN WHO
HAD NOT
SEEN FILM



MEN WHO
HAD
SEEN FILM

Percentages of men rating
Japan's Ground Forces as
one of the three strongest



MEN WHO
HAD NOT
SEEN FILM



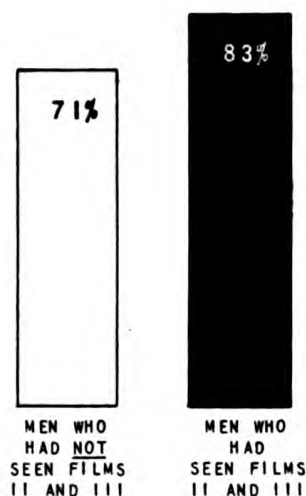
MEN WHO
HAD
SEEN FILM

FILMS II AND III: "THE NAZIS STRIKE" AND "DIVIDE AND CONQUER"

NAZI THOROUGHNESS AND EFFICIENCY

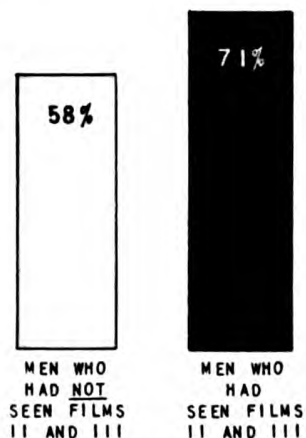
Films II and III showed several instances in which the Nazis had worked out careful plans and preparations for their attacks long in advance. Instances were shown in connection with the strategy of the Polish campaign, invasion of Norwegian ports, the assault on Fort Eben Emael. These sequences and others had the effect of increasing men's respect for the general thoroughness and efficiency of Nazi planning, as is shown in the following chart.

Percentages of men saying
Nazis work out details of
their plans to perfection

WEAKNESS OF DEFENSIVE STRATEGY

Film III particularly emphasized the reliance of the French on defensive strategy as represented by the Maginot Line, and contrasted this static defensive policy with the insistence on attack represented by Foch. A number of the men who saw the film drew the inference that defensive fighting is outmoded:

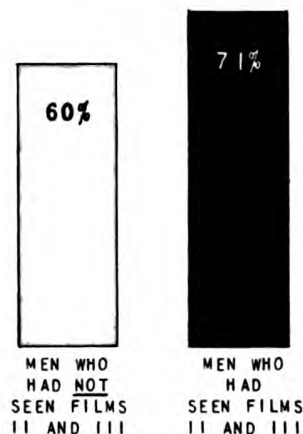
Percentages of men saying
defensive fighting is
old-fashioned



REASONS FOR RUSSIA'S PACT WITH NAZIS

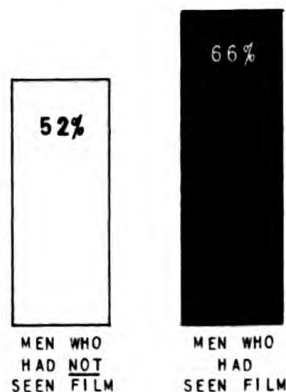
Film II showed the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact in connection with a general pattern of appeasement followed by the nations subsequently forced into war with the Nazis, and explained Russia's agreement to the Pact as an attempt to gain time "to prepare for the fight they knew was coming." Although the percentage saying they recalled the Pact was about the same for men who had not seen the film as for those who had seen it, seeing the film had a significant effect on men's ideas of the reasons for Russia's making the Pact.

Percentages of men saying
Russia made Pact with
Nazis in order to gain
time for defense

**FILM IV: "THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN"**THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN WAS PART OF
REAL ATTEMPT AT INVADING ENGLAND

This film showed details of a Nazi strategy for the conquest of Britain, in which the destruction of the R.A.F. and softening up by bombing would be followed by invasion shock troops and Panzer divisions carried across the Channel. Men who saw the film tended to change their ideas as to what the Nazis' air blitz was intended to accomplish.

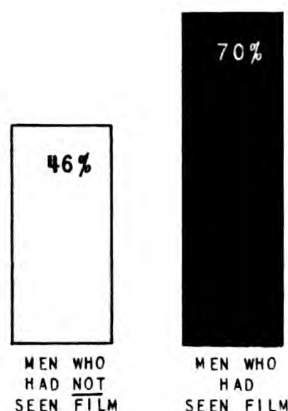
Percentages of men saying
bombing attacks were part
of an actual invasion
attempt



THE NAZIS WOULD HAVE WON THE BATTLE OF BRITAINEXCEPT FOR THE DETERMINED RESISTANCE OF THE BRITISH

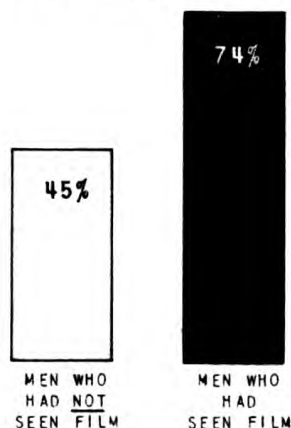
In showing the Nazi air blitz over Britain as part of a real Nazi attempt to invade and conquer England, the film stressed both the weakness of the British after Dunkirk and the determination of the British during the aerial bombardment which they underwent. British stoicism under incessant bombing, Britons fighting fires and clearing away rubble after the raids, Churchill's "We shall never surrender" speech, and the defense by the R.A.F., "out-numbered ten to one," all served to document the idea that the British resisted valiantly in the face of great odds. Seeing the film convinced many men that only the determined resistance put up by the British prevented the Nazis from invading and conquering Britain after the fall of France:

Percentages saying Britain would have been conquered except for determined British resistance

THE R.A.F. DESERVES THE MOST CREDIT FOR SAVING ENGLAND

This idea was fostered by the film's stress on the part played by the R.A.F., by statements such as Churchill's "Never . . . was so much owed by so many to so few", on the inability of the Royal Navy to operate in the Channel and on the weakness of Britain's ground defenses after Dunkirk.

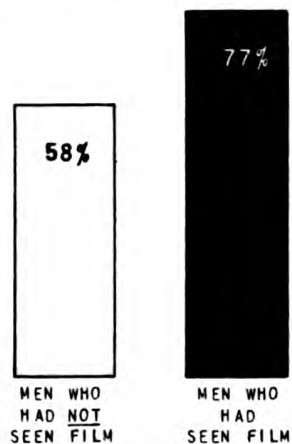
Percentages saying the R.A.F. was the most important factor in saving England from Nazi conquest



AMERICAN INDEBTEDNESS TO THE BRITISH

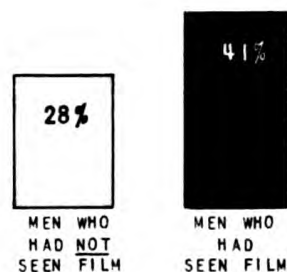
A number of elements in the film--for example, the portrayal of the reality of England's peril, her resistance to the Nazi attack, and the showing of a German master plan for attacking the United States once Britain was out of the way--combined to produce the inference that American shores would have been subject to Nazi attack had British resistance failed. Many of the men who saw the film were convinced by it that Britain's fight against the Nazis saved our own cities from bombing.

Percentages saying British resistance saved our cities from bombing



A number of men indicated their increased admiration for the British by deciding that the British had stood up under bombing better than Americans probably would.

Percentages saying "British stood up under bombing better than Americans probably would"



Basic Attitudes Are More Difficult to Influence

While a single film may change attitudes toward the British or increase resentment toward the enemy, it is not expected that the presentation of a single film will produce significant shifts in men's basic attitudes such as those toward personal participation in the war.

Examples:

Films II and III emphasized the ruthlessness of the Nazi methods shown in the bombing of Rotterdam, herding of refugees onto the roads to block the Allied advance into the Low Countries, breaking of promises and treaties, violation of neutrality, and abrogation of civil liberties in Nazi-dominated countries. The films increased expressions of hatred for the Nazis but did not increase desire for aggressive action personally against the Germans or vengeance against the German people.

Film IV, on the Battle of Britain, considerably increased respect for the British war effort, but only slightly increased the numbers who were favorable to such ideas as sending food to England even at the expense of reducing our own supplies.

Evidence Indicates That the Men Who Like a Film Most Are Most Influenced by It

A recent study gave evidence that the men who like a film are more influenced by it than are men who do not like it. The overwhelming majority (over 80%) say they like the films in the series "Why We Fight". An example of the lowered effectiveness among the small minority who disliked a film in this series is shown from a supplementary study of Film IV, "The Battle of Britain." In the areas in which the film effectively changed attitudes, the percentage of answers favorable toward Britain changed 16 per cent (from 52 to 68 per cent) among men who liked the film; the change was only 6 per cent (from 44 to 50 per cent) among those who did not like the film.

Because of the importance of adapting film content to appeal to the men, special research techniques have been developed for measuring accurately the minute-by-minute interest in the film as it proceeds on the screen. This work is described in the next section.

SECTION II

FILM FEATURE, "THE WAR"

The bi-weekly film feature, "The War", is designed for presentation with commercial films at showings for which men pay admission. In such a situation, "The War" must supply material of real interest and entertainment value.

The technique which has been found most useful for measuring interest is the use of the Program Analyzer, supplemented by personal interviews and short questionnaires. This method involves having the men indicate the parts they like by pressing one push-button and the parts they dislike by pressing another while they are viewing the film. The responses of the men are electrically recorded and can then be cumulated and analyzed. The interviews and questionnaires serve to bring out the men's reasons for their interest or lack of interest in the various parts of the film.


An example of the type of data obtained is illustrated by the study of men's reactions to Issue #5 of "The War," the results of which are shown on the two pages following.

The content of the various parts of the film and men's reactions to each part are summarized on page 100. On page 101, opposite the summary of the episodes, the record of instantaneous "likes" and "dislikes" obtained by the Program Analyzer is graphically presented.


FILM MAGAZINE "THE WAR", ISSUE #5

Summary of Each Episode
and Men's Reactions


The first episode of the film, "FINISHING SCHOOL", showed Ranger training in invasion tactics, with embarking and disembarking and advancing under live ammunition. This episode was received with a high degree of immediate interest, as shown by the Program Analyzer chart, and two-thirds of the men who filled out questionnaires after the end of the film rated it as the best part of the picture.




The second episode, "BACK HOME", which showed machine tools produced by a small family shop in Connecticut which was awarded the Army-Navy "E" for its contribution to war production, was very unpopular with the men. The reasons they gave for their indifference or dislike centered about the affected speech of the commentator, the propagandistic flavor of the material and the fact that it was "old stuff." The low point on the Program Analyzer curve was during the speech and presentation of the "E". (In this and other films studied, speech-making on the screen generally proved unpopular with the men.)




"I WAS THERE" featured an Army nurse's eyewitness account of the bombing of Manila, and the fall of Corregidor, with action shots to illustrate part of her commentary. The action scenes were moderately interesting to the men but interest dropped off sharply during the two periods when close-ups of the nurse talking were shown. The commentary was disliked especially because the speaker's manner was regarded as stilted and her voice as difficult to understand.



"FIRST BIRTHDAY", reviewing the founding and first year's activities of the WAAC and depicting the induction, training and duties of WAAC's, was received without much enthusiasm. Opinion voiced in interviews and on questionnaires were divided: some men found the material informative and fairly interesting, but more of them criticized it as dull and thought that the presentation gave an unwarrantedly "glamorized" depiction of the WAAC.



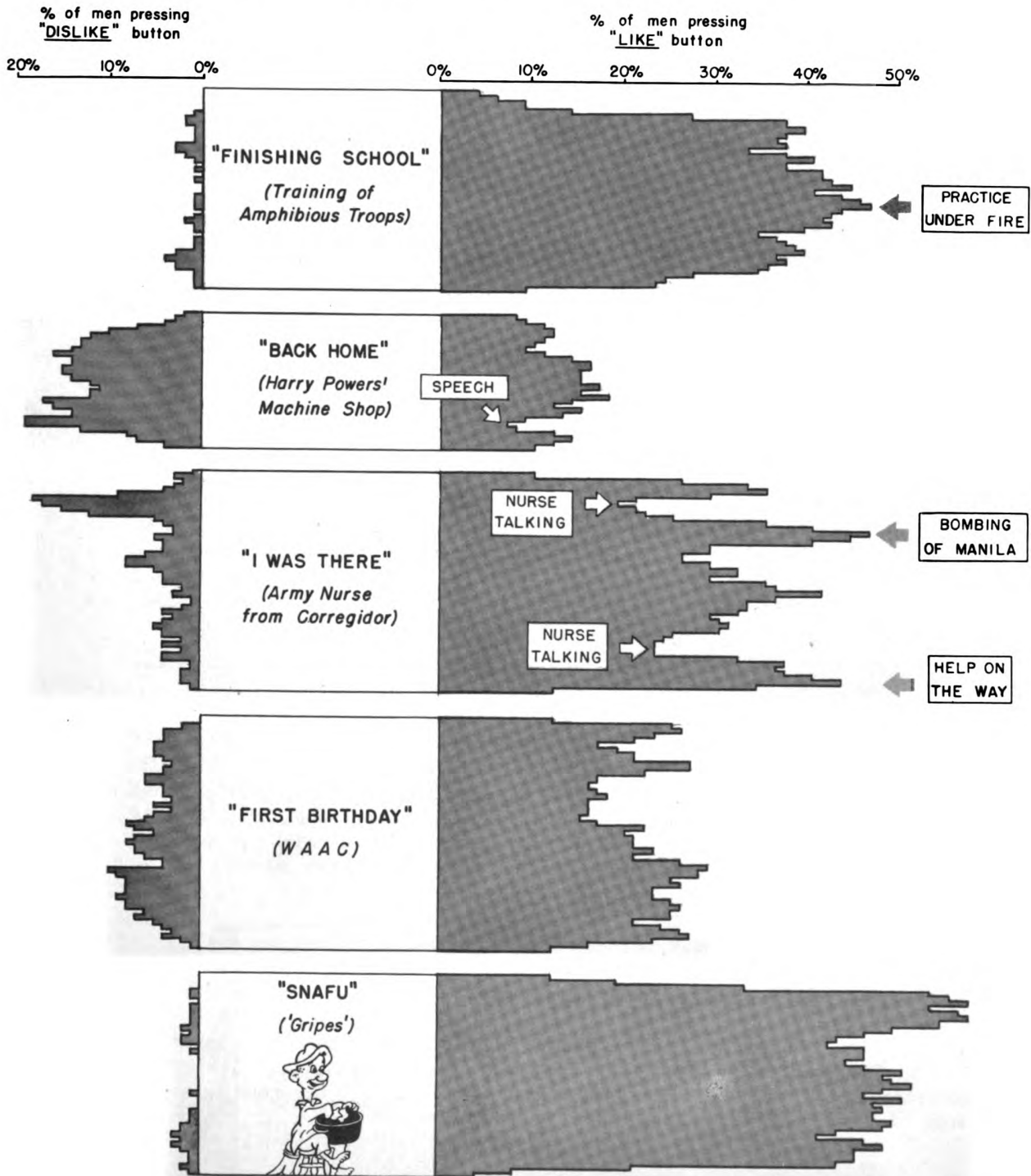
The last part of the picture was "SNAFU", an animated cartoon showing the misadventures of "Private Snafu" whose complaints about his Army routine and duties lead to his being magically put in charge and allowed to run the camp according to his own ideas. After he has virtually transformed the camp into a pleasure resort, enemy raiders arrive and the resulting chaos points up the "moral" that Army routine and discipline are essential. Most of the men enjoyed the humor, as suggested by the high level of "like" reactions on the Program Analyzer, but the cartoon was rated lower in retrospect. Reasons given for liking "SNAFU" focussed on the "moral" and the relaxation provided by the humorous presentation. Some of the men, however, objected to the cartoon as trivial or not in keeping with the rest of the picture; others would have preferred comedy unrelated to the Army.



PROGRAM ANALYZER RECORD

Film Magazine "THE WAR", Issue #5

At each successive six-second interval during the showing of the film...



Studies Evaluate Techniques

This method of testing has potentialities as a means of improving the product. One can determine, for instance, on the basis of continuing tests of a series of films, which method of combining narration and pictures of action is most interesting to the men. Three examples are given below from the three films so far studied:

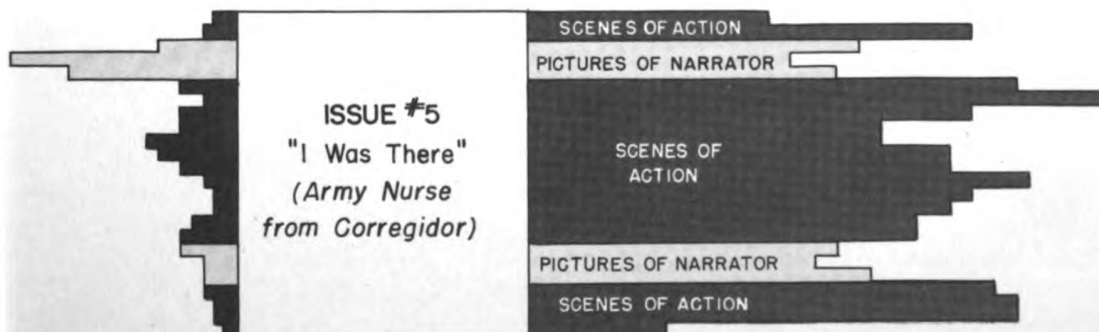
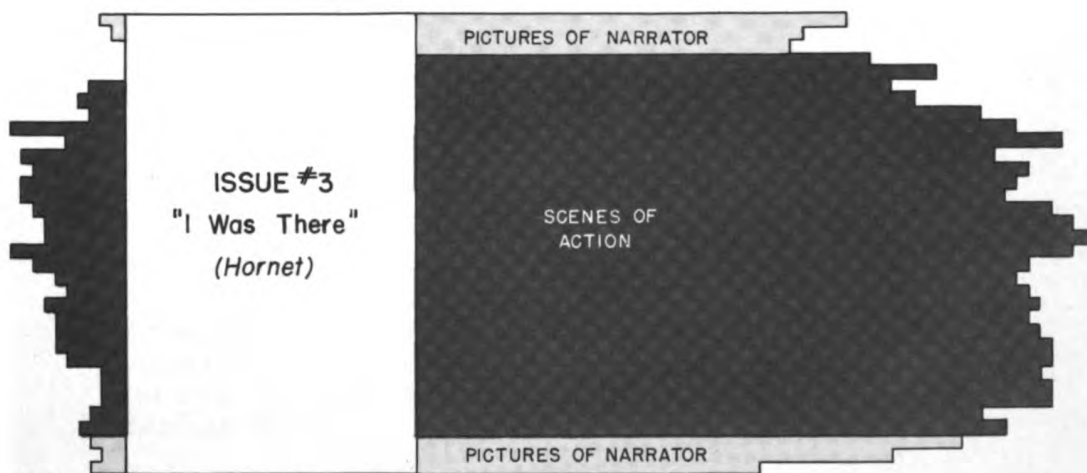
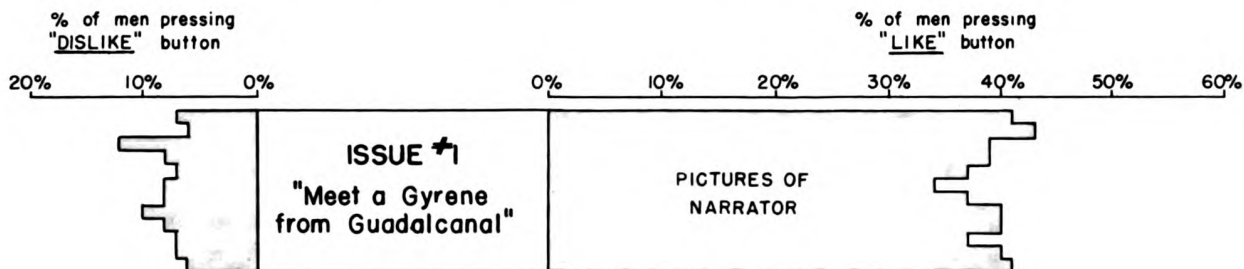
1. Straight narration all the way through, illustrated only by pictures of a marine who had been on Guadalcanal telling his story.
2. Introduction with pictures of the "on the spot" narrator followed by action shots from the sinking of the *Hornet* illustrating his experience, with only a brief return to pictures of the narrator at the end.
3. Introduction--close-ups of narrator--action shots from the Philippines--close-ups of the narrator--more action shots, of materiel on its way to our men overseas.

The charts opposite illustrate the Program Analyzer pattern for these three examples.

These results with the Program Analyzer and the interview comments and questionnaire data clearly indicate that men show considerably more interest in action shots illustrating the narration than in pictures of the narrator telling his story. Further studies should serve to indicate the optimal method of combining narration and illustrative scenes.

LIKES AND DISLIKES OF FILM NARRATIVES as Shown by Program Analyzer

At each successive six-second interval during the showing of the film episodes. . .



Supplement B

WHO IS THE AMERICAN SOLDIER?

This information on characteristics of the American soldier is based, in the main, on tabulations of a five per cent sample of enlistment cards for all enlisted men in the Army as of March 31, 1943, made by the Machine Records Branch, A.G.O. Certain supplementary data were supplied by surveys made by the Research Branch of the Special Service Division.

The Machine Records Branch sample is believed to be representative of the entire Army, and the Research Branch data are believed to be representative of the white enlisted men stationed in the Continental United States. The Research Branch is responsible for the analysis of the data. All data are from the Machine Records Branch unless otherwise noted.

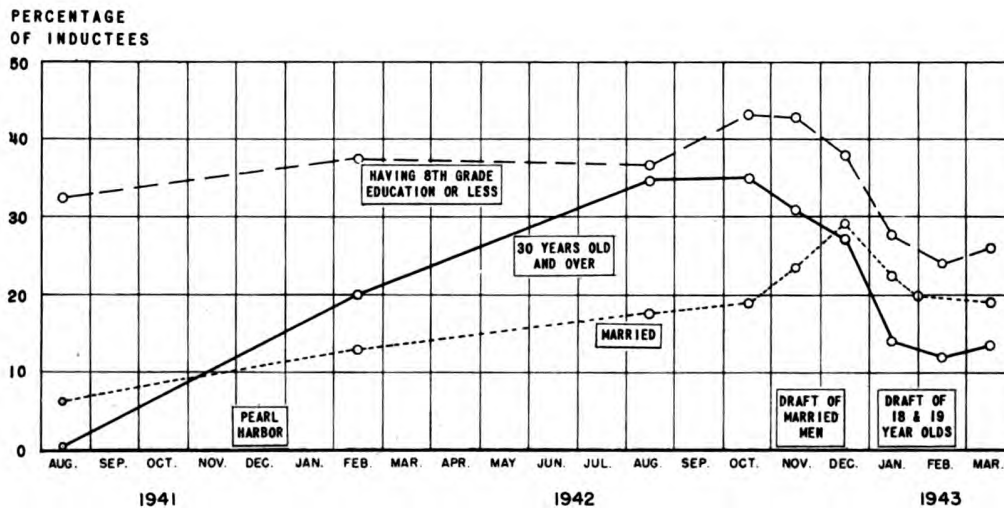
Characteristics of the American Soldier

Soldiers' attitudes toward their military role are closely related to personal characteristics. Age, marital condition, race, and education are important in this problem. Physical capacities of the men are closely related to age.

A commander seeking to improve the mental and physical stamina of his men is in need of information on such characteristics in his own command. These will frequently differ widely from the Army norm, and the norm is therefore useful as a yardstick of comparison.

The charts and tables presented in this section give the latest available figures on the over-all characteristics of the Army.

TRENDS IN CHARACTERISTICS OF INDUCTEES (August 1941 - March 1943)



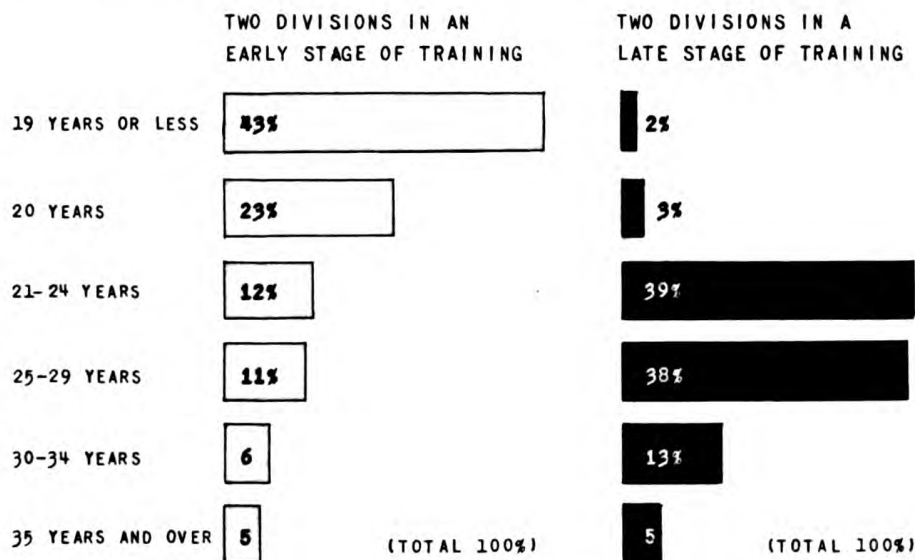
The nature of the Selective Service process is such that the characteristics of the men inducted fluctuate violently from month to month. The percentage of men inducted in a given month who are 30 years of age and over had increased from 0.4 per cent in the period from August to September 1941 to 35 per cent in the fall of 1942, and then dropped to 12 per cent in February 1943. Large changes are also noted in the proportions of men that are poorly educated and the proportions that are married.

Variations in Composition of Outfits

Recent surveys by the Research Branch indicate that a tactical unit, such as a division, tends to be composed largely of men who entered the Army at about the same time. Such units are likely to reflect the characteristics of the inductee group at a certain period. Two divisions in an early stage of training and two divisions in a late stage of training were recently sampled on a cross-section basis. In the divisions in an early stage of training, most of the men had entered the Army in 1943. Most of the men in the divisions in a late stage of training entered the Army in 1941 or the early part of 1942.

Inevitably, therefore, the changes in the composition of the inductee group shown in the chart on the preceding page are reflected in the composition of the divisions. The early stage divisions were made up largely of men recruited after the 18 and 19 year old draft began; the late stage divisions, on the other hand, were made up of men recruited before this draft and before the induction of men 30 years old and over had become heavy.

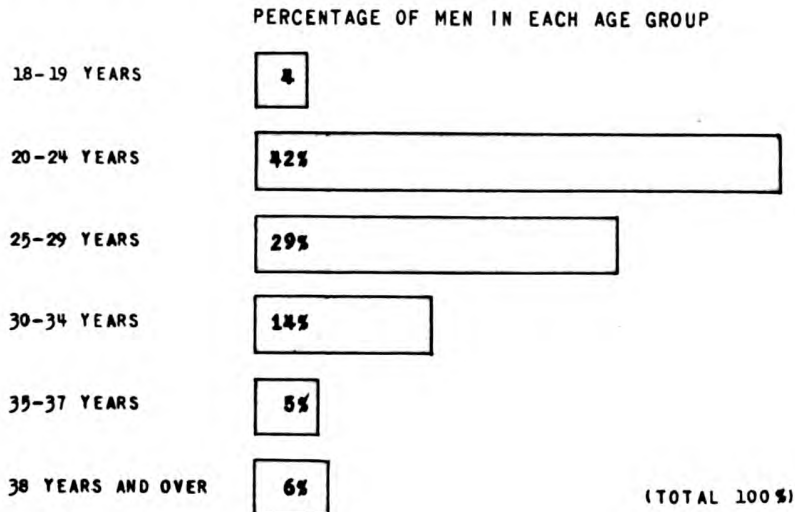
AGE COMPARISON OF TWO GROUPS OF DIVISIONS



This chart compares the age distribution of the two early stage divisions with that of the two divisions in a late stage of training. Of the men in an early stage of training, 66 per cent are 20 or under, but only 5 per cent of the men in the late stage divisions are 20 or under. The contrast between these two groups of divisions may be more extreme than would normally obtain; nevertheless, it is probably indicative of important variations in the composition of divisions. Such differences in characteristics of outfits may affect not only attitudes of men, but also the type of training which would be most effective.

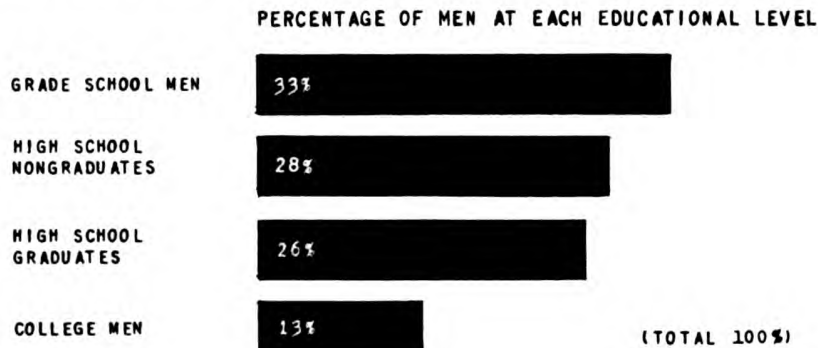
The Over-All Picture

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENLISTED MEN



This chart presents a percentage distribution of enlisted men by age groups as of March 31, 1943. It is possible that by July 1 the proportion of 18 and 19 year olds may have increased to as much as 8 per cent.

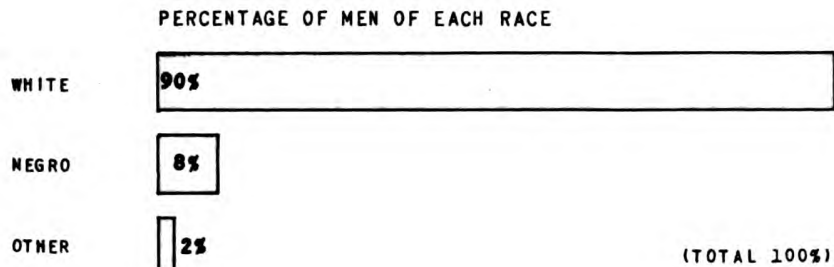
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF ENLISTED MEN



The American Army is the best-educated army in history. Two-fifths of the enlisted men are high school graduates, and one man in eight has attended college. In general, Northern men have had more formal education than Southern men.

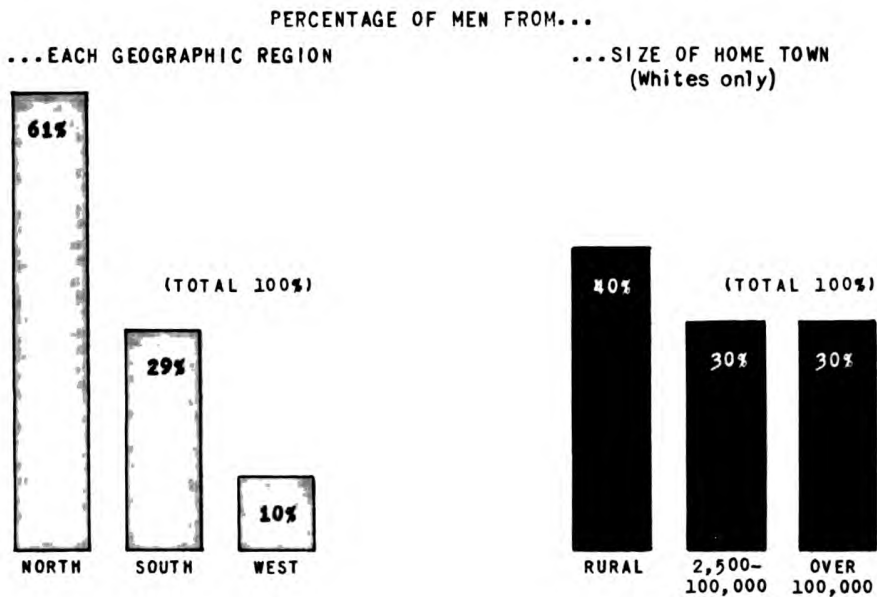
The Over-All Picture (continued)

RACE DISTRIBUTION OF ENLISTED MEN



Nine out of ten American soldiers are of the white race. The bulk of the Negro soldiers come from the South, and the bulk of soldiers of other nonwhite races come from the West.

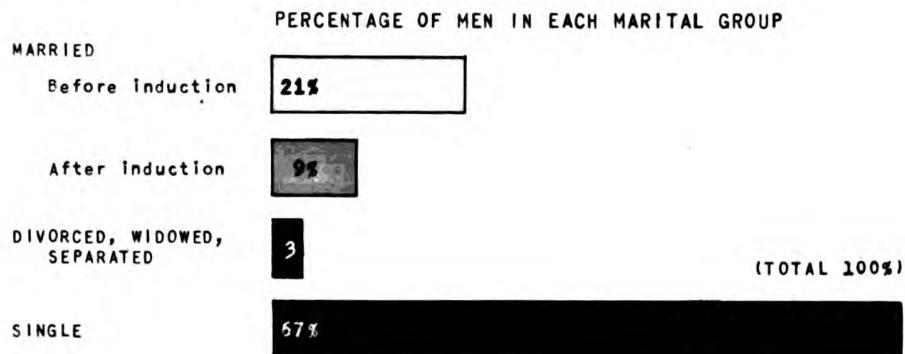
LOCALITIES FROM WHICH ENLISTED MEN COME



The distribution of enlisted men by region of origin and size of home town, as shown above, accurately reflects the distribution of the male population from 18 to 44 years as reported by the Census.

The Marital Picture

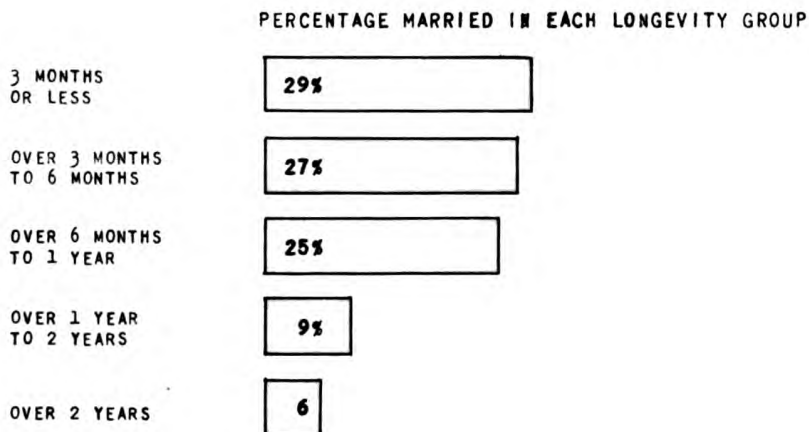
MARITAL STATUS OF WHITE ENLISTED MEN



Thirty per cent of our enlisted men are married. Almost a third of the married men married after induction.

Almost all old Army men were single when they entered the Army. In the last year the proportion of men married at the time of induction has increased sharply. As the chart below shows, more than a fourth of the men who have been in the Army a year or less were married before induction.

MEN MARRIED BEFORE INDUCTION: By Length of Service

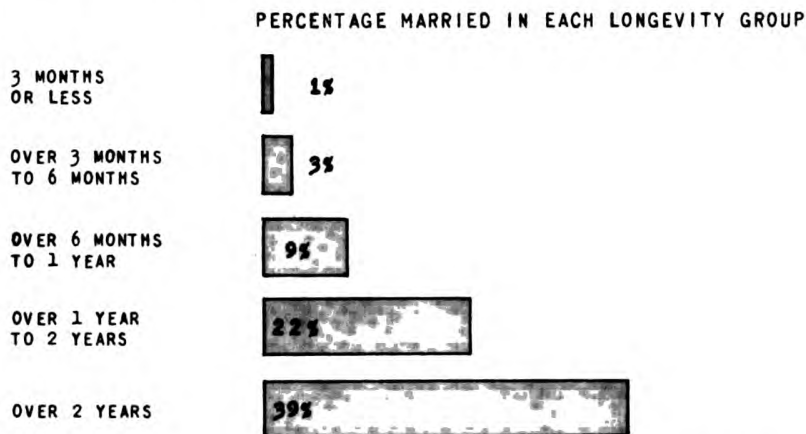


Data are for white men only

The Marital Picture (continued)

The reverse tendency is noted in connection with men married since induction. Very few men who have served a year or less have married since entering the Army, but two-fifths of the men with more than two years service who entered the Army single have since married. These facts are brought out in the chart below, which is based on Research Branch studies made in March, 1943.

MEN MARRIED AFTER INDUCTION: By Length of Service



Data are based only on white men who were single when inducted

This is The Army — as of April 1, 1943

(Percentage Distribution by Region of Origin, Race and Education)

<u>NORTHERNERS</u>	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL
	%	%	%	%
College graduates.	1.9	*	*	1.9
College non-graduates.	6.0	0.1	0.1	6.2
High school graduates.	17.4	0.4	0.1	17.9
High school non-graduates.	17.3	0.8	0.1	18.2
Grade school men	16.0	0.9	0.2	17.1
TOTAL NORTHERNERS	58.6	2.2	0.5	61.3
<u>SOUTHERNERS</u>				
College graduates.	0.6	0.1	*	0.7
College non-graduates.	2.1	0.2	*	2.3
High school graduates.	5.2	0.5	0.1	5.8
High school non-graduates.	6.1	1.1	0.1	7.3
Grade school men	8.9	3.3	0.2	12.4
TOTAL SOUTHERNERS	22.9	5.2	0.4	28.5
<u>WESTERNERS</u>				
College graduates.	0.3	*	*	0.3
College non-graduates.	1.2	*	0.1	1.3
High school graduates.	2.6	*	0.2	2.8
High school non-graduates.	2.4	0.1	0.2	2.7
Grade school men	2.7	0.1	0.3	3.1
TOTAL WESTERNERS.	9.2	0.2	0.8	10.2
<u>ALL REGIONS COMBINED</u>				
College graduates.	2.8	0.1	*	2.9
College non-graduates.	9.3	0.3	0.2	9.8
High school graduates.	25.2	0.9	0.4	26.5
High school non-graduates.	25.8	2.0	0.4	28.2
Grade school men	27.6	4.3	0.7	32.6
GRAND TOTAL	90.7	7.6	1.7	100.0

*Less than 0.05 per cent

Regional divisions follow U. S. Census divisions. Northerners are men from New England, Middle Atlantic and East and West North Central states. Southerners are from South Atlantic and East and West South Central states. Westerners are from Mountain and Pacific states.

INDEX

	Page		Page
Age,		Education, (Cont.)	
and attitude toward physical conditioning		and Negro attitudes toward race separ-	
program	16	ation in Army.....	58
and choice of soldier role.....	16-17	and opportunities for promotion.....	28-29
and choice of soldier role, among ASF men.....	25	changes in trend among inductees.....	106
and physical proficiency.....	16	distribution of enlisted men.....	108
changes in trend among inductees.....	106	levels in World Wars I and II.....	28
differences in two groups of divisions.....	107	percentage distribution of enlisted men.....	112
distribution of enlisted men.....	108	Enemy,	
Allies, attitudes toward		effect of films on attitudes toward.....	92-94, 95
among enlisted men in United States.....	79-81	influence of <i>Why We Fight</i> films on	
among officers in United States.....	79-81	attitudes toward	92-94
among troops in Middle East.....	82-83	influence of <i>Why We Fight</i> films on	
and choice of soldier role.....	12	factual knowledge about.....	89-91
effects of films on.....	95-97	England, (See Allies)	
Army, composition of.....	105-112	England, troops in	
Athletics,		attitudes toward <i>Yank</i>	75
as off-duty preference.....	68-71	attitudes toward <i>Stars and Stripes</i>	75
criticism of program.....	71	desire for dayrooms.....	72-73
AWOL,		desire for information.....	36
and choice of soldier role.....	35	features liked in <i>Yank</i>	75
and education level.....	34-35	participation in off-duty activities.....	65-66, 71
factors associated with.....	35	preferences in off-duty activities.....	68
<i>Battle of Britain</i> , (See <i>Why We Fight</i>)		reading of <i>Yank</i>	74-75
Books,		reading of <i>Stars and Stripes</i>	75
desire for, among troops in England.....	73	recreational facilities and equipment	
reading of, as off-duty activity.....	67	most desired	72-73
types preferred in England.....	74-75	types of books preferred.....	74-75
Branch of service,		use of Red Cross clubs.....	72
and job assignment of choice.....	50-51	Experimental Section, Research Branch	
and job satisfaction.....	50-51	methods	88, 99
preference for, and choice of soldier role.....	22-23	studies	87
Britain, (See Allies)		Fighting job, preference for, and choice	
British resistance, influence of <i>Why We</i>		of soldier role.....	13
<i>Fight</i> films		Films, liking for	
on attitude toward.....	95-97	and content analysis.....	100-101, 103
Camps surveyed, location of.....	7	and effectiveness of informational motion	
Card playing, as off-duty activity.....	66-67	pictures	98
Classification, (See Job assignment)		Food, attitudes of soldiers toward.....	61, 63
Concerts, as off-duty preference.....	68	Force,	
Dancing,		desire to change.....	26-27
as off-duty activity.....	67	utilization of technical training by men.....	52-53
as off-duty preference.....	68-69	Games, desire for, among troops in England.....	73
Dating, as off-duty activity.....	66-67	Germans (See Enemy)	
Dayrooms,		Hobbies, as off-duty preference.....	69
adequacy of facilities in.....	72	Inductees,	
desire for, among troops in England.....	72-73	changes in age of.....	106
equipment of	72-73	changes in education of.....	106
Defensive strategy, influence of <i>Why We</i>		changes in marital condition of.....	106
<i>Fight</i> films		Informational motion pictures,	
on attitude toward.....	94	study of	87
Desertion rates, by education.....	34	effect on attitudes.....	92-98
<i>Divide and Conquer</i> , (See <i>Why We Fight</i>)		effect on factual knowledge.....	89-91
Drinking, as off-duty activity	66-67	effectiveness of and liking for film.....	98
Education,		Information, desire for	
and choice of soldier role.....	30-31	among troops in E.T.O.....	36
and desertion rates.....	34	among troops in United States.....	37

INDEX

	Page		Page
Information, effects of <i>Why We Fight</i> films		Movies (See also Films and Informational motion pictures)	
on men's factual knowledge.....	89-91	as off-duty activity.....	66-67
Japan (See Enemy)		as off-duty preference.....	68-69
Job assignment,		Music, listening to, as off-duty preference.....	68-69
and opportunity to choose Army job,		Nazi-Soviet Pact, influence of <i>Why We Fight</i>	
by branch of service.....	50-51	on attitude toward.....	95
satisfaction with and opportunity to		<i>Nazis Strike, The</i> (See <i>Why We Fight</i>)	
choose Army job.....	48-49	Negotiated peace, attitude toward	
Job satisfaction,		and choice of soldier role.....	12
and branch of service.....	50-51	Negro soldiers,	
and opportunity to choose job.....	48-49	attitudes toward Army fairness and choice	
and utilization of technical training.....	52	of soldier role.....	14-15
in the Middle East Command.....	50	attitudes toward race separation in Army,	
Job transfer, desire for		by education level.....	58-59
among ASF men.....	27	attitudes toward race separation in Army,	
among AGF men.....	27	by length of service.....	58
and choice of soldier role among		choice of soldier role by education.....	32-33
ASF men.....	26-27	choice of soldier role among Northern	
Length of service,		and Southern Negro soldiers.....	32-33
and choice of soldier role.....	18-19	officer preferences of.....	56-57
and Negro attitudes toward race separ-		percentage of all enlisted men.....	109
ation in Army.....	58	region of origin and education.....	112
and noncom abilities considered important.....	44	Noncommissioned officers, abilities considered	
and pride in outfit.....	20-21	important	
by marital condition of white enlisted		and length of service.....	44
men.....	110-111	by officers.....	44-45
Limited service men,		by noncoms.....	44-45
and choice of soldier role among ASF men.....	25	by privates.....	44-45
proportion in each arm or service.....	24	Noncommissioned officers,	
special problems of.....	24	enlisted men's rating of.....	42-43
Letter-writing, as off-duty activity.....	66-67	Off-duty activities, participation in	
Machine Records Branch, A.G.O.,		in England.....	65-67, 71
data on characteristics of soldiers.....	105-112	in United States.....	65-67, 70-71
Magazines,		Off-duty activities, preferences for,	
desire for, among troops in England.....	73	in England.....	68
reading of, as off-duty activity.....	66-67	in United States.....	68, 69-71
Marital condition,		Officers,	
and choice of soldier role.....	16-17	attitudes toward Allies.....	79-81
and choice of soldier role among ASF men.....	25	preferences of Negro enlisted men.....	55-57
by length of service of white enlisted		Orientation films (See Informational motion	
men in United States.....	110-111	pictures, <i>Why We Fight</i>)	
changes in trend among inductees.....	106	Origins of soldiers,	
Marshall, Gen. G. C.,		and choice of soldier role among Negro	
statement of purpose of orientation films.....	88	soldiers.....	32-33
Medical care in the Army, attitudes of		percentage distribution of enlisted men.....	112
soldiers toward.....	61-62	region of United States.....	109
Methods of research.....	6, 88, 99	size of home town.....	109
Middle East, troops in		Osborn, Gen. F. H.,	
and attitudes toward Allies.....	82, 83	memorandum for the Commanding	
and attitudes toward Pocket Guides to		General, Army Service Forces.....	3
foreign countries.....	75	Overseas duty,	
and attitudes toward V-mail.....	76-77	and choice of soldier role.....	13
and choice of soldier role.....	10-11	preference for.....	13
and distribution of Pocket Guides to		Parties,	
foreign countries.....	75	as off-duty preference.....	68
and job satisfaction.....	50		

INDEX

	Page		Page
Physical conditioning program,		Soldier role, choice of,	
and age	16	among Northern and Southern	
attitudes toward	16	Negro soldiers	32-33
Physical proficiency and age	16	and attitude toward the war	12
Plays and stage shows,		and faith in Allies	12
as off-duty preferences	68	and willingness to talk peace	12
Pocket Guides to foreign countries		and desire for job transfer	26-27
attitudes toward, in Middle East Command	75	and education among Negro soldiers	32-33
distribution of, in Middle East Command	75	and length of service of noncoms	18-19
<i>Prelude to War</i> (See <i>Why We Fight</i>)		and length of service of privates	18-19
Pride in outfit,		and Negro attitudes toward Army fairness	14-15
and choice of soldier role	13	and preference for actual fighting job	13
and length of service of noncoms	20-21	and preference for overseas duty	13
and length of service of privates	20-21	and preference for own branch of service	22-23
Program analyzer	99-103	and pride in outfit	13
Promotion,		and related attitudes	10
and education	28-29	by age	16-17
enlisted men's views on	42-44	by ASF men	26-27
noncoms' views on	44	by AWOL men	35
opportunities for	28-29	by education	30-31
relation to choice of soldier role	18-19	by general service men in ASF-trained	
Race,		branches	24-25
distribution of enlisted men	109	by limited service men in ASF-trained	
percentage distribution of enlisted men	112	branches	24-25
separation in Army	58-59	by marital condition	16-17
attitude of Negro and white soldiers		by Negro enlisted men in the United	
toward	58-59	States	14-15
Radio listening, as off-duty activity	66-67	by rank	30-31
Radio-phonographs,		by white enlisted men in the United	
desire for, among troops in England	72-73	States	14-15
Rank,		in Middle East Command	10-11
and abilities considered important for		in the United States	10-11
noncommissioned officers	44-45	summary of findings	37
and choice of soldier role	18-19, 30-31	Soldiers, characteristics of (See Age, Education,	
and choice of soldier role among ASF men	25	Marital Status, Rank, etc.),	
and pride in outfit	20-21	age differences in two groups of divisions	107
and views on promotion	42-44	age distribution	108
men who entered as privates, by educa-		changes in age of inductees	106
tional level of	29	changes in education of inductees	106
Reading, as off-duty activity	66-67	changes in marital condition of inductees	106
Records and phonographs,		educational level	108
need for in dayrooms	72	marital condition of white enlisted men	
Recreational facilities,		in United States	110-111
need for, by men in England	72-73	percentage distribution by region of	
Red Cross clubs,		origin, race and education	112
use of in England	72	race distribution	109
Research Branch, Special Service Division		region of origin	109
areas surveyed by	7	size of home town	109
methods of research	6, 88, 99	Special Service Division,	
Russia (See Allies)		information program of	87
Service clubs,		Sports,	
preference for	72	as off-duty activity	67, 70
use of	72	as off-duty preference	68-71
use of and distance from barracks	72-73	types preferred	70
Singing, as off-duty preference	68	Sports equipment,	
		desire for, among troops in England	73

INDEX

	Page		Page
Stage shows and plays,		<i>War, The (Cont.)</i>	
as off-duty preference in England.....	68	methods for measuring effects of.....	99
<i>Stars and Stripes</i>		portions liked and disliked.....	100-101, 103
attitudes toward, in England.....	75	purpose of.....	102
reading of, in England.....	75	<i>Why We Fight,</i>	
Studies,		effects on men's factual knowledge.....	89-91
areas surveyed.....	7	influence on attitude toward British	
methods of conducting.....	6, 88, 99	resistance	95-97
Technical training,		influence on attitudes toward defensive	
desire for.....	52	strategy	94
utilization of, and Army job satisfaction.....	52	influence on attitudes toward enemy.....	92-94
utilization of, by arm or service.....	52-53	influence on attitude toward Nazi-	
Theatres where studies have been conducted,		Soviet Pact.....	95
location of.....	7	methods for measuring effects of.....	88
USO clubs, use of.....	72	purpose of.....	88
V-mail, attitudes toward in Middle East		Writing tables, desire for, among troops	
Command	76-77	in England	73
Visits to British homes, as off-duty preference.....	68	<i>Yank,</i>	
War, attitudes toward, and choice of		attitudes toward, in England.....	75
soldier role	12	features liked in, by men in England.....	75
<i>War, The</i>		reading of, in England.....	74-75
evaluation of techniques of presentation.....	102		

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